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Harvard College Library



FROM THE BRIGHT LEGACY

One half the income from this Legacy, which was received in 1880 under the will of

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

of Waltham, Massachusetts, is to be expended for books for the College Library. The other half of the income is devoted to scholarships in Harvard University for the benefit of descendants of

HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,

who died at Winstertown, Massachusetts, in 1686. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.

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ANNALS OF STATEN ISLAND,

From its Discovery to the Present Time.

BY

J. J. CLUTE.

"2"

"If we look for a spot which forever is blest
By Nature with her perennial smile,

We never need leave our own green isle."

ANON.

NEW YORK:

PRESS OF CHAS. VOGT, NO. 114 FULTON STREET.

1877.

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“H.”

HOSPITALS, BENEFICENT
INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

THE SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR.

In the summer of 1776, Captain John Lee, of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, under a commission of Congress, was cruising upon the high seas for British prizes. Finding himself short of supplies and munitions, he entered the port of Bilboa, in Spain, where, upon complaint of some English officers whom he had captured, he was arrested for piracy. The British minister in Spain used all his influence against him, but while the case was pending, the news of the Declaration of Independence reached Madrid; the complaint against Captain Lee was dismissed, supplies and aid in refitting his ship were furnished, and Spain declared that the new flag of the United States should henceforth be as welcome in her ports as the old flag of Great Britain. She further sent a million of francs to her ambassador at Paris as a free gift for the young nation, and hinted that three thousand barrels of powder in New Orleans were entirely at its service.

This timely friendship, like that of France, and, we must reluctantly confess, like all international friendships, was not wholly disinterested; neither Spain nor France were in love with democracy or revolution, but they were heartily hostile to Great Britain, and were ready to strike the "ruler of the waves" whenever a blow would tell. Spain wished to solace her wounded honor by recovering Gibraltar, and she was greedy of territory beyond the Mississippi.

Don Bernardo de Galvez, the brilliant young Governor of New Orleans, which was then a little city of scarcely four thousand inhabitants, and was described by the glowing French tourists as the most enchanting of cities, obeyed with ardor the direction of the home government. He retaliated the seizure of an American schooner upon the lakes, by the

seizure and confiscation of all British vessels within his reach, and early announced that the port of New Orleans should be wide open for the sale of the prizes of Yankee privateers. This was good news to a thrifty Scotch trader in that city named Randall, who had crossed the sea to make his fortune, and who now quietly fitted out vessels which took the sea as privateers, and brought him rich returns. There is no tradition of peculiar harshness in his captures, which could cause a curse to cling to his gold, which rapidly increased, and was invested in plantations in Louisiana. When he died, his only son inherited his estates.

This son, Robert Richard Randall, died three-fourths of a century ago; there is no record of his life, and there are none living probably who knew him. It was his custom to leave his Louisiana plantation every summer, and come to breathe the cooler airs of the northern coast, much as his successors in that region used to be seen at Newport and Saratoga before the war. Probably he was the counterpart of many a bachelor who may haply sit upon a pleasant piazza some sunny morning, snuffing the sea air, or the wind from the mountains; if any such there be, let him be the counterpart of Randall, and so provide that his may become a name of interest to the unborn bachelor of another generation, if not of gratitude to hundreds and hundreds of "aged, decrepid and worn-out" fellow voyagers of life.

Among the associates of Randall's summer sojourn by the sea, was a certain Mr. Farquhar, a family name which was familiar to New Yorkers in the beginning of the century, James Farquhar being the President of the Marine Society at the time of Mr. Randall's death. Farquhar was an invalid, and was compelled every year to go to a southern and softer climate, and it naturally occurred to the friends that it would be convenient if their estates lay in the air that was most agreeable to their health; they discussed the subject, and growing interested, compared their fortunes, which proved to be nearly equal, and after due consideration and debate, they agreed to exchange estate upon condition that Mr. Randall

should pay five hundred guineas to boot, which he did, and the properties were transferred at the close of the last century.

Mr. Randall was now a New Yorker—a plain, quiet citizen, of whom there are no traditions. Neither Dr. Francis nor President King, in their genial gossip of the city at the opening of the century, nor Mr. Valentine nor Miss Booth, in their pleasant histories, have preserved any anecdote which show that he was at all conspicuous among the solid gentry of the time, nor is there any portrait of him known; no doubt he wore his hair powdered and in a queue, and dressed in silk hose and breeches, with silver shoe and knee buckles, and broad-flapped coat and vest, like other gentlemen of that day. Mr. Randall was a suburban citizen of what was then the little city of New York. It was bounded on Broadway by Anthony Street, on the North River by Harrison Street, and on the East River by Rutgers Street; within these narrow limits was the city solid, but even the houses partook of the manners of the time, and stood apart in easy dignity, or were seated in green gardens and under pleasant trees. On Bowery Lane, stretching out of town through waving fields and cheerful orchards, farm-houses were to be seen even as far as Broome Street. The line of Broadway was the highland of the Island, and the hilly country about the site of the St. Nicholas hotel sloped gently westward, enlivened by the country seats of rich men. If, following that line, the traveler advanced, upon his way to Albany, as far as the present Astor Place, he encountered a paling which ended the road at that point, and to his inquiry received the answer that it was the line of the farm of a Mr. Randall, who had exchanged a Louisiana plantation for this estate of Mr. Farquhar, at Sandy Hill. The mansion house was a large yellow building, upon the spot where the Presbyterian church in Mercer Street stood. The rural character of the neighborhood long survived in the farm, which, within the memory of men, occupied the site of the New York Hotel.

In the large yellow house, on the first day of June, 1801,

Robert Richard Randall, "being weak in body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory," made his will. He had summoned General Hamilton and Daniel D. Tompkins as the lawyers to draw the paper. He directed that his just debts should be paid. He gave to the legitimate children of his brother Paul an annuity of forty pounds each until they were fifteen years old, and a sum of a thousand pounds to each son as he became twenty-one, and the same to each daughter upon her marriage. He bequeathed to his worthy housekeeper his gold sleeve-buttons and a life annuity of forty pounds. To his faithful overseer he left his gold watch and forty pounds down. Finally, he bequeathed to his servant his knee and shoe buckles, and twenty pounds down,—there he stopped. He had said nothing of the bulk of his property, and Hamilton and Tompkins waited his further directions. But Mr. Randall said simply that he had no other relatives, and did not know how to dispose of his property most wisely. He asked the advice of the lawyers, and Hamilton inquired how his fortune had been made? Randall answered that it had been made for him; he had inherited it from his father. Hamilton inquired how his father had acquired it? "By honest privateering," was Randall's reply. Hamilton then suggested that if no better disposition occurred to him, it would be proper to leave a fortune made upon sea, for the benefit of disabled seamen. Randall immediately felt the wisdom of the proposition, and assented, and it is to the benevolent sagacity of Alexander Hamilton that the establishment of the Sailor's Snug Harbor is due.

This account was derived from the late Isaac Bell, who was foreman of the jury upon the trial of the suit to break the will, and effectually disposes of the romantic tradition, which is of a kind always popular, that a certain grim and gloomy Captain Randall, another Kidd and ravager of the seas, after a dark career of prosperous piracy, during which by countless murders and unimaginable atrocities, he amassed incredible wealth, became remorseful in his declining years, and in the vain hope of propitiating divine favor by good works,

left his ill-gotten booty to found a hospital for decrepid sailors.

Contestants to the will immediately arose when it was offered for probate, and among them was the bishop of Nova Scotia. For nearly thirty years the legal warfare between the heirs and the executors was continued, until the Supreme Court of the United States in March, 1830, sustained the will, and turned over the estate to the Trustees.

During all this time the property belonging to the estate had largely increased in value, and with a part of the accumulations thereof, the Trustees, on the 16th day of June, 1831, purchased from Isaac R. Housman, Esq., the splendid property now occupied by the Institution, on the North Shore of Staten Island, "containing one hundred and forty acres of land, salt meadow and marsh, be the same more or less," for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and immediately commenced the erection of suitable buildings thereon, and in August, 1833, the first inmates were received.

On the first day of May, 1835, the trustees purchased from Isaac, Joseph and Abraham Soria, twenty acres of land "by estimation," lying west of and contiguous to the first purchase for the sum of six thousand dollars, beside a small parcel or two, making a total of 164 acres, for the sum of \$16,000.

The principal structure is a massive cut-stone edifice, with a large wing on each side connected with it by corridors; there are numerous other buildings, all constructed in the best manner, for the accommodation of the inmates, beside a church, a hospital, and elegant residences for the officers. In front of the main edifice is a large monument erected to the memory of the founder, whose remains rest beneath it. The inscriptions on this monument are as follows:

North Side.

The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor erected this monument to the memory of Robert Richard Randall, by whose munificence this Institution was founded on the 21st of August, 1834.

East Side.

The humane institution of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, conceived in a spirit of enlarged benevolence, with an endowment which time has proved fully adequate to the objects of the donor, and organized in a manner which shows wisdom and foresight. The founder of this noble charity will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the partakers of his bounty.

South Side.

Charity never faileth.

Its memorial is immortal.

West Side.

The Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor have caused the remains of Robert Richard Randall to be removed from the original place of interment, and deposited beneath this monument on the 21st of August, 1834.

The following Annual Report of the Trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, presented to the Senate March 1, 1876, will give an idea of the resources of the institution :

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand 31st Dec., 1874.....	\$16,977 38
Cash received from Wm. T. Garner, for one year's rent of 35 acres of land on Staten Island, leased to him.....	200 00
Cash, changes made in the pay-rolls of the employ��s at the institution in 1875.....	37 52
Cash, for grease sold from the institution.....	245 23
Cash, for cabbages sold from the institution.....	19 00
Cash, for an empty oil barrel.....	1 00
Cash, E. C. Badeau, for extra tax on bill of prunes.....	1 32
Cash, Thomas Melville, governor, for money, etc., found among the effects of deceased inmates in 1875.....	81 58
Cash, from same, for sundries sold by him for account of the trustees in 1875.....	614 10
Cash, from officers and employ��s of the institution, for sundries sold them by the governor for account of the trustees in 1875.....	723 20
Cash, Joseph F. Waller, for one year's rent of the "old frame parsonage" to 1st November, 1875.....	800 00
Cash, Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, for one year's rent of the "Childrens' Home," to 1st November, 1875.....	500 00

Cash, Robert B. Minturn, for one year's rent of the boat-house lot to 1st November, 1875.....	50 00
Cash, estate of Margaret Morris, for one year's rent of houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, to 1st November, 1875	1,800 00
Cash, Marine Bank, on the joint notes of the president and controller, viz.:	
8th February, payable 3d May, 6 per cent.....	\$5,000 00
3d March, payable 1st May, 6 per cent.....	5,000 00
7th April, payable 7th May, 6 per cent.....	5,000 00
2d September, payable 2d November, 6 per cent	15,000 00
2d October, payable 6th November, 6 per cent..	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 00
Cash, interest on bonds and mortgages in 1875.....	7,443 83
Cash, interest on New York city bonds in 1875.....	4,200 00
Cash, interest on Brooklyn city bonds in 1875.....	1,750 00
Cash, interest on balances in Marine Bank in 1875.....	384 11
Cash, for interest on over-due ground rents in 1875.....	418 87
Cash, for ground rent on lots in Fifteenth ward on account, and in full to 1st November, 1874.....	\$13,230 00
And on account of one year from 1st November, 1874, to 1st November, 1875	233,582 50—246,812 50
	<hr/>
DISBURSEMENTS.	\$336,108 64
Cash loaned on bond and mortgage.....	\$44,000 00
Cash paid Marine Bank for loans made in 1875, and interest on same.....	50,410 84
Cash paid for supplies.....	48,175 76
Cash paid for repairs and improvements.....	98,933 64
Cash paid for taxes... ..	\$9,450 70
“ “ “ insurance.....	1,734 63—11,185 35
	<hr/>
Cash paid for house wages.....	10,925 76
Cash paid for estates of deceased inmates	59 80
Cash paid for furniture	3,243 02
Cash paid for salaries.....	16,166 64
Cash paid for contingencies.....	3,873 81
Cash paid for farm.....	4,456 71
Balance of petty cash account.....	48 67
Balance of cash on deposit on 31st December, 1875, to the credit of the trustees in the Marine Bank....	\$41,914 01
In the Manhattan Company.....	2,713 13—44,627 14
	<hr/>
	\$336,108 64

FUNDS.

Dwelling-houses, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton Place, in this city, at their cost.....	\$17,774 12
Loans on bond and mortgage.....	182,000 00
N. York city, seven per cent. registered bonds....	60,000 00
Brooklyn city seven per cent. coupon bonds.....	25,000 00
Balance of petty cash account.....	48 67
Cash on deposit to credit of the trustees in the Marine Bank	41,914 01
In the Manhattan Company.....	2,718 18
	<hr/>
	\$279,449 98

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Rents of houses and lots, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton Place, for one year.....	\$1,800 00
Rents of old "frame parsonage" on Staten Island, for one year.....	600 00
Rents of "Children's Home" on Staten Island, for one year	500 00
Rents of 35 acres of land on Staten Island, for one year...	—
Rents of boat-house lot on Staten Island, for one year....	50 00
Interest on bonds and mortgages, for one year.....	9,240 00
Interest on city bonds, for one year.....	5,950 00
Outstanding ground rents.....	9,750 00
Ground rents on lots in 1st Ward, of this city, for one year, from 1st Nov., 1875, to 1st Nov., 1876.....	3,050 00
Ground rents of lots in 15th Ward, for the year 1875, was	\$243,332 50
To this must be added the remaining half of the increased annual rent of \$4,360, viz : from the 1st Nov., 1875, to 1st May, 1876, of the fourteen lots whose leases expired May 1st, 1875.....	2,180 00
And one-half of the estimated increased annual rent of \$20,090, viz : from 1st May to 1st November, 1876, of the 52 lots, the leases of which expire on the 1st May, 1876	10,045 00
	<hr/>
	255,557 50

Total estimated income for the year 1876..... \$286,697 50

THOMAS GREENLEAF,

Controller.

The number of the inmates, on the 24th of March, 1876, was 498.

At the same time the resident officers were :

Thomas Melville, Governor.

Rev. Charles J. Jones, Chaplain.

S. V. R. Bogert, M.D., Physician.

Joseph K. Clark, Steward.

The qualification for admission to the benefits of the Institution, is a sea service of five years under the flag of the United States ; in addition to this, the applicant must be superannuated, decrepid, or otherwise incapable of self-subsistence.

Regular religious services are held in the Presbyterian form of worship ; Roman Catholics are permitted to attend the services of churches of their own faith in the neighboring village.

There is a respectable library connected with, and belonging to the Institution, which is generally well patronized.

Food, clothing, tobacco, medicine, and every other article which is usually considered a necessity to a sailor, is furnished—except liquors—and even many luxuries. Bakers, tailors, laundresses, and farmers, are all employed in and about the Institution, to contribute to the necessities not only, but the comfort and enjoyment of the inmates.

The Governors of the Institution from its commencement, have been as follows :

Capt. James Farquhar directed its affairs before it was removed to Staten Island.

Capt. John Whetten, from Aug., 1833, to Sept., 1844.

Dr. S. V. R. Bogert, (acting), from Sept., 1844, to Sept., 1845.

Capt. A. F. Depeyster, from Sept., 1845, to Nov., 1867.

Capt. Thomas Melville, from Nov., 1867, present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. S. R. Smith, (visiting).

Dr. S. V. R. Bogert (resident), from July, 1844, still in office.

RESIDENT CHAPLAINS.

Rev. John Grigg, Episcopalian.

Rev. Robert Quinn, Dutch Reformed.

Rev. — Jackson, Presbyterian.

Rev. Charles J. Jones, do. from May, 1863.

THE RETREAT.

On the 22d of April, 1831, the Legislature of the State of New York enacted a law which directs that the moneys levied and collected by law upon masters, mates, mariners and seamen arriving at the port of New York, be paid to the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, in the city of New York. These Trustees were to consist of the Mayor, Collector of Customs, President of the Seamen's Savings Bank, President of the Marine Society, the Health Officer of the city of New York, together with five shipmasters of the city of New York, to be chosen annually. The second section of the act directs that convenient and suitable buildings be erected in either New York, Kings or Richmond counties. This act received various modifications subsequently, and was the authority for establishing the present "Seamen's Fund and Retreat."

The first Board of Trustees were:

Hon. Walter Bowne, Mayor.

Capt. John Whelton, Prest. of the Marine Society.

" Alex. Thompson, Prest. of the Nautical Society.

Najah Taylor, Esq., Pres. of the Seamen's Savings Bank.

Dr. John S. Westervelt, Health Officer.

Capt. James Morgan.

" James Webb.

" J. R. Skiddy.

" Henry Russell.

" Renben Brumley.

Samuel Swartwout, Esq., Collector.

The Committee of the Board appointed to select a location, on the 15th of June, of that year, reported that they had purchased forty acres of land of Cornelius Corsen, on Staten Island, fronting on the bay of New York, for the sum of \$10,000.

In addition to the buildings upon the land when it was purchased, others were immediately erected, and the Institution was opened on the first day of October, 1831, when thirty-four patients were received from the Marine Hospital at the Quarantine. The report for that month states that seventy-three patients had been received, and thirty-two discharged.

Dr. Peter S. Townsend was the first Resident Physician.

Rev. John E. Miller, of the Ref. Dutch Church at Tompkinsville, was the first chaplain, which office he retained until his death in 1847.

Capt. James Morgan was appointed Superintendent in July, 1832, but in October following Capt. Henry Russell was appointed, at a salary of \$1000, with house and subsistence.

The present officers of the Institution, May, 1876, are—

TRUSTEES.

Capt. W. C. Thompson, President.

Hon. W. H. Wickham, Mayor of New York City.

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Health Officer.

Wm. H. Macy, Prest. of the Seamen's Savings Bank.

Edward G. Tinker,

Wm. H. Allen,

John Johnston,

Duncan R. Norvell,

Clarkson Crollius.

James R. Robinson.

Willet N. Hawkins.

} Shipmasters.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

C. Henry King, M.D., Physician-in-Chief.

Geo. W. Stoner, M.D., House Physician.

Francis M. Kip, D.D., Chaplain.

Joseph Perkins, Secretary.

John R. Lloyd, Office Clerk.

We cannot conclude our brief description of this noble Institution in better terms than by quoting from a "Historical Sketch" from the pen of an eminent physician:

"It has been often justly observed that the Retreat is, in many respects, unlike any other Hospital perhaps in the world. As its name imports, it is in truth a *Retreat*. The sailor who has been from one United States Hospital to another, and spent in each the allotted period of four months, at the end of which he must seek for quarters elsewhere, finds a home here where, if diseased beyond the reach of medical or surgical art to restore him, he is provided for, for the remainder of his days. If worn out in the hard service of the sea, hopelessly crippled or superannuated, he is transferred, if entitled, and he desires it, to the Sailor's Snug Harbor, or sent, at the expense of the Board of Trustees, to his home and friends, however distant.

The cemetery of the Retreat is located upon a knoll at the western end of the grounds, overlooking the Bay and City of New York. Here poor Jack finds a quiet resting place by the side of his comrades when his life of hardship, privations and peril is ended.

HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN.

This Institution, intended solely for the class of persons indicated by its name, was founded in 1846. It was originally located at Stapleton, but when the large and commodious edifice, now occupied by the charity, on the lands of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, was completed in 1852, it was removed to that place. The Institution has a small fund of its own, but totally inadequate to its support—consequently its chief reliance is upon contributions and donations.

The parents or guardians of the children received here are expected to pay fifty cents per week for each child, for which food, clothing, education, and in case of sickness, medical care, are furnished. Children placed here are surrendered to the managers at least for one year; none are received under two, nor over ten years of age, and if they remain here until they have attained a proper age, they are either returned to their parents, or provided with respectable places. The number of inmates in September, 1876, was 106.

THE S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY.

On the 18th of April, 1861, the Medical Society of Richmond County convened for the purpose of adopting measures to establish an Infirmary for the care of the sick poor, and for the reception of casualties. Doctors Anderson, Moffat, Lea and Cavelti were appointed a committee to report a plan for its organization, and the plan proposed by them was adopted by the society. It was named "The Samuel R. Smith Infirmary," as a tribute to the memory of a distinguished physician and respected citizen of the county. This charity, which has ever since been in active and successful operation, has been the means of incalculable benefit to hundreds of sufferers. It is almost entirely supported by voluntary contributions and occasional bequests. The medical gentlemen of the county bestow their services to the patients of the institution gratuitously.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH SHORE, S. I.

The Association was organized at a meeting held in Trinity M. E. Church, on the evening of July 15th, 1867. On the 8d September following, it was incorporated. The following are

the names of the incorporators: Mathew S. Taylor, George A. Middlebrook, Mulford D. Simonson, John D. Vermeule, and Eugene DuBois. The corner-stone of their beautiful edifice was laid Tuesday, August 15th, 1871, with appropriate ceremonies, and was dedicated November 22d, 1872.

The building contains a Reading Room, Sitting Room, Association Meeting Room, and an Auditorium capable of seating four hundred and eighty persons. The total cost of the building was \$19,755.82.

The following gentlemen have been Presidents, viz.:

1. John M. Hawkins, 1867 and 1868.
2. Charles F. Cox, 1868 and 1869.
3. M. Floy Reading, 1869 and 1870.
4. Frank N. Barrett, 1870 and 1871.
5. James D. Eadie, 1871 and 1872.
6. Wm. Harman Brown, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875.
7. Cornelius DuBois, Jun., 1875 and 1876.
8. Wm. R. Eadie, 1876 and 1877.

“I.”

CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED CHURCH, PORT RICHMOND.

“ During the Dutch Colonial Government there was a settlement of the persecuted French Vandois, or Waldenses, on Staten Island ; as early as 1660, the Rev. Samuel Drisius (of the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam) crossed the bay once a month to preach to them. There was a Huguenot settlement on the Island a short time afterward, parties of these having fled to Holland to escape from persecution, and having come over to New Netherlands in company with their new friends. After a season, the French church and organization passed away, and the great body of its members blended with the Dutch inhabitants, in the Reformed Dutch Church. The fact of the settlement of a considerable number of the persecuted Waldenses on Staten Island, is very interesting. They had fled from the dreadful persecutions in the valleys of Piedmont, to Holland, and were sent, at the expense of the city of Amsterdam, amply provided for, to New Netherlands in America.”*

Dominie Drisius was one of the pastors of the Dutch Church in New York, then New Amsterdam, from 1652 to 1682, and preached regularly once a month to the Waldenses on Staten Island, from about 1660 onward. It may be inferred from that fact, that there was a little church of that noble and devoted people established here ; not a church building perhaps, till later, but a little band of Christ's people, which is the true meaning of a church, worshipping in some spot where they found it most convenient ; it might be in some building, or under some spreading oak of the forest at Oude Dorp, where their first settlement was made.

In 1661 grants of land on this Island were made to several persons, among whom were some Waldenses, and also many

* Vide App. N. (47.)

other fugitives, who had fled hither from La Rochelle. They commenced a new settlement a few miles south of the Narrows, and built a little village of twelve or fourteen houses, and a block-house with two small guns, and a garrison of ten soldiers, for protection against the Indians. It was to this little colony that Dominie Drisius, who could preach in French, as well as Dutch, ministered once a month, while the colony was too feeble to support a minister of its own. The descendants of these Waldenses and Huguenots are still numerous on our Island, and bear some of the oldest and most honored names among us. Many of them have become connected with other denominations, partly from convenience of residence, but many more on account of the persistence of the Dutch Church in the use of the language of the Fatherland, long after English had become the prevailing tongue.

About the year 1665, the first church edifice built on the Island was the French or Waldensian Church at Stony Brook, on the Amboy road, a little south of the Black Horse corner. Of this church there are no remains, except a few foundation stones.

About the same year, 1665, there was another church built on the Island. This was a Huguenot church, and stood near the Fresh Kills, or what is now known as the Seaman farm. The services in this church were conducted in French for many years after the date mentioned above. There are no vestiges of this church building to be found at this day, but the little grave-yard marks the spot where it stood.

There are traces of a church on the North side, about 1680, in which the services were in the Dutch language, the Hollanders having settled in considerable numbers along the Kills.

There is no evidence that either of these churches had a pastor of its own ; beside Dominie Drisius, Dominie Selyns, who was pastor of the churches of Brooklyn, Bushwick and Gravesend, preached to the churches here at stated times.

In 1682 and 1683, Dominie Taschemaker, from the University of Utrecht, supplied the churches on the Island. He

afterwards removed to Schenectady, and perished there in a massacre by the French and Indians, in February, 1690.

The Rev. Pierre Daille, who had been professor in the College of Saumur, and who came to America in 1683, and was colleague to Dominie Selyns, preached frequently to the Huguenots on Staten Island and other places; he was a learned and pious man.

From 1687 to 1689, the church at Stony Brook was supplied by Laurentius Van Den Bosch, or Van Bosen, as it was sometimes written. He was suspended from the ministry by Dominie Selyns and others, who could not wait for the slow process of sending their proceedings to be reviewed by the authorities in Holland.

From this fact, the inference is warranted that this church, though composed of Frenchmen, was under the jurisdiction of the church in Holland, and was therefore, *ipso facto*, a Reformed Dutch Church.

For three years from 1694, there appears to have been no pastors on the Island, but the churches were supplied from New York, Long Island and New Jersey.

In 1697, the French Huguenot Church at Fresh Kill secured the services of a pastor in the person of the Rev. Dr. David Bonrepos, who had been settled at New Rochelle. He remained until 1717, supplying the church at Stony Brook also, when the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish his charge. We find the name of this minister frequently in the county records of conveyances, in the purchasing and selling of real estate.

In 1714, Governor Hunter executed a grant to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to build a new church on the North Shore, probably on the site of the one which, as was said above, existed thirty-four years before. We have preserved, as a curiosity, a diagram of the ground plan of this church, which will be found at the close of this Appendix.

There was a church at Richmond prior to 1717,* built

* Vide App. N (48.)

probably in 1662 for in that year, 1717, Dr. Bonrepos, having surrendered his charge, the churches at Fresh Kill and Stony Brook united with the Dutch at Richmond, and a new church edifice was erected—not where the present Reformed church stands, as is generally supposed, but opposite the present court house—and the three churches became one. This church then united with the church on the North Side in extending a call to the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord, of Leyden, who accepted the invitation and came to this country about 1718: there is, however, no positive record of the date of his arrival, except one in the book of baptisms, which gives the date of his first performance of that ordinance in April of that year. Dominie Van Santvoord continued here until 1740, when he accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady, and removed to that place.*

As has been said before, the date of the organization of a church on the North Side is not positively known, but that it was at a very early date, is evident from the title page of the old baptismal record alluded to above; it is as follows:

“Register Boek Van De——namen Der Kinderen Dewelck Gedoopt Bennen Op Staten Eylandt——Beginne Van Het Jaer Anno 1696.” In English “Register book of the——names of children which have been baptized on Staten Island, beginning from the year 1696.”

During the succeeding ten years, so far as can now be ascertained, the church on the North Side had no pastor, but the pulpit was supplied, as at other times of vacancy, by ministers from the city and elsewhere. There is a ground-plan of the old church in existence, hexagonal in figure, dated in 1751, which is divided into eighty-four pews, with the names of the owners or occupants written in most of them, from which it is evident that the congregation must have been a large one for that period.

In 1750 the church on the North Side united with the church at Bergen, N. J., in a call on Petrus de Wint. His creden-

* Vide App. N. (49.)

tials, however, proved to have been forgeries, and he was dismissed in June, 1752.

One year from that time, the two churches again united in a call upon William Jackson, at that time a student under the care of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, N. J. By the terms of the call, he was to proceed to Holland to complete his studies, the churches paying him an annual sum for his support. He remained there four and a half years, and was ordained there. On his return he was installed as pastor of the two churches in 1757. He had the reputation of a preacher scarcely inferior to that of Whitfield. Such crowds attended his preaching, that at times the churches could not contain the auditors, and the services were held in the open air. After a pastorate of thirty-two years, he became insane, and the pulpits were declared vacant. The two churches, however, united in making a comfortable provision for him during the rest of his life.

He was the last minister who preached in the Dutch language.

After the Waldenses had united with the Dutch and French Huguenots in forming a church at Richmond, as already stated, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Stony Brook—how soon thereafter, however, we have no knowledge; but in 1769 the Reformed Dutch Church at Richmond and the Presbyterian Church united to build a church on the identical lot now occupied by the Reformed Church in that village, and this church was destroyed by the British during the war of the Revolution, because it was a rebel church.

In 1790 the Rev. Peter Stryker was ordained minister of the Reformed Dutch Church on the North Side. In 1792 the church was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York by the title of "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," on Staten Island. The names of the corporators were Peter Stryker, Hendrick Garretson, John Van Pelt, Welhelmus Vreeland, John Garretson, William Merrel, Peter Haughwout, Abraham Prall and Nicholas Haughwout. Mr. Stryker having received a call from a church at Second River, Belleville, N. J., left Staten Island in 1794.

The old church having been destroyed during the Revolution, because it also was a rebel church, and which stood a few feet north of the present edifice, it was resolved to build a new one of brick. The materials for this church were manufactured in a field a few rods west of the site upon which it was built. It was completed and in use in the spring of 1787. It was in this church that Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, and his family, worshipped.

Three years after the departure of Rev. Mr. Stryker, Rev. Thomas Kirby became the pastor; he remained a little over three years, and was suspended from the ministry for intemperance.

On the 16th of May, 1802, the Rev. Peter I. Van Pelt was ordained as pastor, and continued so until 1835, when the relation between him and the church was dissolved by mutual consent.

During Dr. Van Pelt's incumbency, a new church was organized at Richmond, and the present edifice built.

In August, 1835, the present pastor, the Rev. James Brownlee, D.D., was ordained and installed.

The old brick church, having proved inadequate to the necessities of the congregation, the present church edifice was built upon the site of the former one, and dedicated in February, 1846.*

THE REFORMED CHURCH AT RICHMOND.

During the incumbency of Mr. Kirby in the church on the North Side, the matter of reorganizing the church at Richmond, and rebuilding the edifice on the site of the old church, which was burned during the war, was agitated, but no definite result was reached until 1808, when, by the persevering efforts of Dr. Van Pelt, of the North Side church, the object was accomplished; he supplied the pulpit until

* Vide App. N. (50.)

1835, when Dr. Brownlee, his successor, ministered to both churches until 1853. The connection between the two churches was dissolved in 1854, when the church in Richmond became a distinct and separate ecclesiastical organization. Its first pastor after that event was the Rev. Thomas R. G. Peck, and his successors have been Rev. Erskine N. White, Rev. Jacob Fehrmann, Rev. J. H. Sinclair, and the pulpit is now supplied alternately with that of the Church of the Huguenots, by Rev. Dr. F. M. Kip. This church has a chapel at Gifford's Station S. I. R. R.

THE REFORMED CHURCH ON BRIGHTON HEIGHTS.

Another off-shoot of the Church on the North Side was organized as a branch thereof, at Tompkinsville, on the 23d of July, 1820. This enterprise was carried to completion through the perseverance of Dr. Van Pelt, assisted by the munificence of Vice-President Tompkins, who donated the land and contributed a large sum of money towards building the church. Dr. Van Pelt supplied the pulpit until 1823, when, as an independent church, the Rev. John E. Miller became its pastor. Mr. Miller died in 1847, and the Rev. Alexander R. Thompson became the pastor. During his incumbency, some of the members withdrew their connection, and organized a church at Stapleton, nearer their own residences, with which Mr. Thompson identified himself. The vacancy thus left by him was filled by the Rev. Philip M. Brett, who was installed in 1851, and died in 1860. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, and he by the Rev. William T. Enyard, the present pastor.

During Mr. Brett's pastorate it became evident that the neighborhood of the church was becoming objectionable, and measures were adopted to procure another site, which were successful, and a new church edifice erected on the elevation known as Brighton Heights, a short distance North of the old church.

THE CHURCH OF THE HUGUENOTS.

In 1850 a number of the members of the Reformed Church in Richmond, residing at such a distance therefrom as to render their attendance inconvenient, organized a new church at Bloomingview, now known as the Church of the Huguenots. A plain, but substantial church building was erected upon land donated by the Hon. Benjamin P. Prall, and the Rev. James A. M. Latourette, a descendant of a Staten Island Huguenot family, became its first pastor. Soon after, however, he resigned his charge, having connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Latourette was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, who also, after a brief term, resigned. The Rev. Herman B. Stryker, a native Staten Islander, and son of the Rev. Peter Stryker, formerly pastor of the church on the North Side, then supplied the pulpit for several years. After his resignation, the Rev. Dr. Francis M. Kip assumed the duties of the pastoral office, and remains there at the present time.

In the early part of Dr. Van Pelt's ministry, in the church on the North Side, a building was erected on the corner north of the church for educational purposes, and as long as it stood was known as the "Academy." The effort, however, to make it useful for the purpose to which it was devoted, did not succeed. It was in this building that in 1812, or about that time, a Sunday School was begun, which, as Dr. Van Pelt informed the writer, was the first in America, as far as he knew. He also said that it was not intended to be an exclusively religious institution, nor to be devoted exclusively to the instruction of children : adults who had had no previous education were admitted, and both classes were instructed in the ordinary branches of a common English education ; religious instruction, however, was not neglected.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

After the conquest of the province by the English, the people of that nationality began to emigrate in considerable numbers. Generally they were an intelligent class, and the proximity of Staten Island to the metropolis, as well as its natural attractions, induced many to settle here. Like their predecessors, they were desirous of having a church of their own, in which the services should be conducted in their own language. It is probable that divine service, after the manner of the church of England, was occasionally held here prior to 1704, for in October of that year the Rev. William Vesey, of Trinity Church, New York, in reporting the state of religion in Richmond County to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, in London, says that there was a tax of £40 per annum levied upon the people for the support of the minister, and that they desired to have a minister sent to them, as well as some further encouragement from the society.

In 1693 Gov. Fletcher succeeded in having the Episcopal Church established by law throughout the colony, to be supported by general taxation. This law remained in force until the Revolution, so that all non-Episcopalians, besides supporting their own churches, were obliged to contribute toward the support of the Episcopal Church. This law, however, became in a great degree inoperative in Richmond County after the munificent bequest of Judge Duxberry became available.

In 1706 the Rev. John Talbot was sent here as a missionary, but a church in New Jersey shared his ministrations. In 1710 he was succeeded by the Rev. Eneas McKenzie. The church was built in 1713, and was a very plain stone structure, standing probably upon the site of the present church. The church charter, usually known as Queen Anne's charter, is a very voluminous and imposing document, written in

large characters upon sheets of parchment, and altogether too long to be transcribed here. It commences as follows:

"Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—Whereas our loving Subjects, the Reverend Eneas Mackenzie, Minister of Staten Island, Richmond County, Ellis Duxbury, Thomas Harmer, Augustin Graham, Joseph Arrowsmith, Lambert Gerritson, Nathaniel Brittain, William Tillier, Richard Merrill, John Morgan and Alexander Stewart, all freeholders, and of the principal inhabitants of the said Island in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established, by their petition presented unto our Trusty and Wellbeloved Robert Hunter, Esq., Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of our province of New York, in behalf of themselves and all other the Inhabitants of the said Island in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established, and their Successors have sett forth that by the charitable and voluntary contributions of pious and well asserted Christians, and the blessing of Almighty God favouring their weak endeavours, there is now erected, built and finished neer the middle part of the said Island, a decent and convenient stone church for the service and worship of God, according to the Discipline of the Church of England, as by Law Established," &c., &c. And ends thus:—"And Witness our said worthy and wellbeloved Robert Hunter, Esq., Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of our said province of New York and province of New Jersey, and the Territories depending on them in America, And our Admirall of the same, pr in councill at ffort Ann in New York the Twenty ninth day of June in the Twelfth of our Reign, Anno Dm. 1718."

At the same time the queen presented the church with prayer books, pulpit cover, and a silver communion service, with her name inscribed on them.

In 1718, Ellis Duxbury bequeathed an extensive and valuable tract of land to the Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and in case of voidance or vacancy, to his widow, until a

successor is instituted, and for no other purpose whatever.*

In 1747 the Rev. Richard Charlton became rector; his eldest daughter was connected by marriage to the Dongan family, and another daughter was the wife of Dr. Richard Bailey, who was Health Officer of the Port of New York, and died in 1801; his remains are interred in the grave yard of the church. Dr. Charlton's ministry continued thirty-two years; he died in 1779, and was buried under the church.

In 1774, Henry Holland, Esq., a merchant doing business in New York, but residing mostly on the Island, presented the church with a bell, which, for want of a belfry, was hung for several years in a tree. At the same time he also presented two silver collection plates upon which is engraved the following inscription:

"The gift of Henry Holland, Esq., to St. Andrew's Church, in the County of Richmond, in testimony of his gratitude to the members of that church for their regard to him, manifested by their successful exertions in his favor on his election as a Representative for that County in the General Assembly, and for their kind approbation of his conduct during a service in that trust for 8 years. Dated New York, Nov. 1, 1774." His coat of arms, or escutcheon, is also engraved upon the plates; the motto is "*Libertas et natale solum.*"

After the decease of Mr. Charlton, the pulpit was supplied for a brief term by the Rev. Mr. Barker. On the first day of May, 1780, the Rev. Mr. Field† became the rector; he had been a chaplain in the British army stationed in the fortifications in the vicinity of the church. His first baptism is recorded as having been performed two weeks after that day; the record thereof is as follows:

"John Simonson, son of Isaac Simonson and Elizabeth his wife, was born on the 4th December, 1779, baptised by Mr. Field on Sunday, May 14th, 1780."

Mr. Field died in 1782, and his body was borne to the

* Vide App. N. (51.)

† Ibid. (52.)

grave by soldiers of the 77th regiment, and interred under the church.

During the whole Revolutionary war, the Island being in possession of the British, divine service was generally suspended in all the churches except this. The same is true of all other parts of the country where the British were in possession. Where the whigs had power, none were closed except such Episcopal churches, the rectors of which refused to omit the prayers for the King.

In 1783 the Rev. John H. Rowland became rector. He was a native of Wales, and had been previously settled in a parish in Virginia. In 1788 he removed to Nova Scotia, and died in 1795.

In October, 1788,* the Rev. Richard Channing Moore became rector. He was born in the city of New York, August 21st, 1762; he studied medicine and practiced physic for a few years, when he became a student of Bishop Provost. His first ministry, after receiving orders, for a very brief period was at Rye, in Westchester county, and at the date above mentioned came to Staten Island, where he remained until 1808, when he accepted a call to St. Stephen's Church, New York. In 1814 he was elected Bishop of Virginia, and rector of the Monumental Church in the city of Richmond, and was consecrated May 18, 1814. During his incumbency, in 1802, a chapel was built on the North side, and called "Trinity Chapel," which has since become the Church of the Ascension. He died November 11th, 1841. From 1798 to 1801, he officiated also at Amboy at stated times. During his residence on the Island, he united 231 couples in marriage.

In May, 1808, Dr. Moore was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. David Moore, who continued Rector for the period of forty-eight years.

Rev. David Moore, D.D., was born in the city of New York, June 3d, 1737: he studied theology with his father, and was admitted to the diaconate in 1808, when he immedi-

* Vide App. N. (58.)

ately took charge of his parish. In the north-east corner of the burial ground of St. Andrew's Church, in the Village of Richmond, stands a beautiful monument, with the following inscription on one side:

REV. DAVID MOORE, D.D.,
Rector of
St. Andrew's Church,
Including Trinity Chapel,
Staten Island.
Born June 3d, 1787,
Died Sept. 30th, 1856,
Aged 69 Years.

On the opposite side of the monument is the following inscription:

"This Monument, the spontaneous offering of a grateful community, was erected to the memory of Rev. David Moore, D.D., eldest son of the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D.D., late Bishop of Virginia. In this, his first and only parish, where he was the beloved and honored Rector for forty-eight years, he had justly earned the reputation of a most devoted and laborious servant of Christ, and as he was found faithful even unto death, those who knew his value well, have laid him here to rest, weeping and "sorrowing most of all that they shall see his face no more."

On a mural tablet within the church is the following:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. David Moore, D.D. ; ordained Deacon in Trinity Church, May 8, 1808. Received priests' orders in old St. Andrew's, June, 1811. After a ministry of 48 years in this parish, entered into rest on Tuesday evening, September 30, 1856. In his life and character he was an exemplary pattern to his flock, possessing in an eminent degree those qualifications which endeared him to the hearts of an attached people, and raised in their affections a monument which will endure when the church militant on earth shall receive the full fruition of the church triumphant in Heaven.

"For he was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people were added unto the Lord." Acts ii, 24.

Dr. Moore was succeeded by the Rev. Theodore Irving, L.L.D., Feb. 5th, 1857, who resigned in November, 1864.

In June, 1865, Rev. C. W. Bolton became rector, but resigned the following January, and was succeeded by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Goddard died October 24th, 1875, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Yocum, who was installed June 15th, 1876.

As a matter of interest to many families still represented on the Island, the following list of the communicants of St. Andrew's Church, on Easter Sunday, March 26, 1769, is appended :

John Hillyard, Esq., & his wife.

John Hillyard, Jun', & his wife.

John Meehan (Micheau) & his wife.

Joseph Bedell & his wife.

Isaac Couberle (Cubberly) & his wife.

Henry Latourette, Esq., & his wife.

David Mercerow, Esq.

Lewis Dubois, Esq., & his wife.

Paul Meehan, Esq., & his wife.

John Merrell.

Barent Slact (Slaight.)

John Mercerow & his wife.

Capⁿ Drummin (Drummond) & his wife.

Tunis Egberts.

John Woats (Watts.)

Capⁿ Gieffers (Gifford ?) & his wife.

On that day were admitted Miss Cole, Miss Catey Balie, Miss Johnson, Miss Catin, Mrs. Morgain—32 in all.

On Whitsunday, May 23, 1790, there were 62 members in full communion, of who John Micheau and his wife, Paul Micheau and his wife, and the wife of John Mercereau, were the only survivors of the members of 1769.

We note as a circumstance somewhat remarkable, that

though services in this church were continued throughout the war of the revolution, while other churches were either closed or burned, the baptisms did not average more than three in a year, and some of these were children whose parents belonged to the army.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.*

The first step looking toward the establishment of the Calvary Presbyterian Church was taken Feb. 22d, 1870, when a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Augustus W. Sexton, and the following Preamble was adopted :

"We, the undersigned, interested in the cause of church extension, do hereby signify our approval of the organization of a church and society at West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, and do hereby agree to contribute, for the erection of a meeting-house for such society, the sums set opposite our names respectively ; our several subscriptions to become binding whenever two-thirds of the whole number of those whose names are hereto subscribed, shall agree to erect a suitable church edifice in the town aforesaid, and shall appoint a treasurer to receive the amount of our several subscriptions, provided that such agreement shall be entered into, and such a Treasurer appointed, within the period of twelve months from the date hereof.

Dated February 22d, 1870."

Then follow the names of 34 persons, whose subscriptions aggregate the sum of \$4,270.00.

On the evening of Feb. 21st, 1871, a second meeting was held at the same place, and after the organization of the meeting by the election of Mr. Nathan M. Heal, as President, and Mr. Augustus W. Sexton, Jun., as Secretary, the Preamble adopted at the previous meeting was read, and Mr. Augustus W. Sexton was elected Treasurer until the complete organization of the church. The Preamble was then

* Vide App. N. (54.)

amended so as to read, "We, the undersigned etc., etc., do hereby signify our approval of the organization of a Presbyterian Church and society at West New Brighton, etc., etc.

At this meeting 12 persons were present.

A third meeting was held Oct. 27th, 1871, at which two plans were submitted for a chapel building, and an executive committee were appointed to make inquiries concerning the probable cost of a suitable building; to ascertain what material would be most desirable, and to have a general supervision of the undertaking in its present stage, such committee to report to the meeting before taking any action.

The committee reported at a meeting held Nov. 25th, 1871, and it was resolved that the building committee be given power to proceed with the building under three restrictions, viz., that they should not involve the congregation in debt; that the number of sittings should be restricted to 300, and that the cost of the whole enterprise should not exceed \$10,000.00. At this same meeting Mr. R. N. Havens, Mr. R. J. Fuller, and Mr. Augustus W. Sexton, were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to secure a church organization.

At a meeting held Sept. 19, 1872, the following persons were elected trustees: Messrs. R. N. Havens, Edward Bement, Nathan M. Heal, Henry Dean, David Moore, A. W. Sexton.

Sept. 26th, 1872, the society resolved to incorporate themselves under the name and title of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Staten Island.

At a meeting held Nov. 15th, 1872, Mr. R. N. Havens and Mr. A. W. Sexton were elected elders, and Mr. R. J. Fuller and Mr. William J. Ladd deacons.

Application having been made to the Presbytery of Brooklyn for the admission of the society as an organized church into that body, a committee was appointed to receive the congregation, and on the 17th of November, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., the organization services were held. Thirty-five persons constituted the initial membership. On the evening of the same day, the Dedictory services were held in the

chapel on the corner of Castleton and Bement Avenues. From this date until April, 1873, the pulpit of the church was supplied by the Rev. James S. Evans, D.D., who, as Synodical Superintendent of church extension, had rendered great assistance in effecting the organization.

On the evening of March 11th, 1873, a call was extended to the Rev. J. Milton Greene, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, which was accepted by him, and he was installed pastor of the church on the evening of April 3d, 1873.

Constant growth has characterized the organization, so that in September, 1874, it was found necessary to enlarge the chapel by one half its original size.

The present membership, (Nov. 1875) is 105.

The lot of land upon which the church edifice is built was donated by the estate of the late Mr. Edward Bement.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EDGEWATER.

This church was organized on the 14th day of May, 1856, with twenty-six members. Its first pastor was Rev. Alonzo Brown, whose pastorate extended from Oct. 1st, 1856, to Nov. 30th, 1857. Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden from April, 1858, to Nov. 29th, 1859. Rev. W. H. Taylor from Feb. 22d, 1860, to April 18th, 1864. Rev. D. R. Frazer from April 1st, 1865, to Nov. 1st, 1867. At this time the Presbyterian Church at Clifton, which had been organized by the secession of some of the members of the Reformed Dutch Church at Tompkinsville, under the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Thompson, as elsewhere observed, abandoned their distinct organization and united with the church at Edgewater, and the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D.D., on the 29th of October, 1868, became the pastor, and still continues so. The present number of members (Sept., 1867) is 160. The sittings in this church are free.

The chapel, or Sunday School rooms of this church, which formerly stood on Gore, now Broad Street, and which was

destroyed by an incendiary fire, is now being rebuilt at the corner of Brownell and McKeon Street, opposite the church. It is a spacious and elegant brick edifice, erected chiefly, if not wholly, through the munificence of a lady, who donated \$8,000 for the purpose.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

In 1802, Trinity Chapel, in connection with St. Andrew's Church at Richmond, was built upon a lot of land on the North Shore, conveyed for the purpose by John McVickar, Esq. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, rector of the church at Richmond, officiated in it until he left the parish. After his departure, his son, Rev. David Moore, succeeded to the rectorship, and preached, usually every Sunday afternoon, until a short time before his decease, being assisted in his duties in both places by several other clergymen employed for the purpose. After his death, the services in the chapel were conducted by several clergymen temporarily engaged until May, 1869, when another parish was organized, and Trinity Chapel became the Church of the Ascension. The first rector after the organization was Rev. Theodore Irving, L.L.D., of Newburgh. The congregation increased so rapidly that the old frame building was found to be insufficient, and the erection of a new church was determined upon. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 30th day of August, 1870, and was first opened for Divine service on Ascension Day, May 16th, 1871. Dr. Irving continued in the church until February, 1872, when he resigned. In July, 1872, the present rector, Rev. James S. Bush, of San Francisco, was settled.

The officers of the church at the time of the erection of the chapel, were Rev. Richard Channing Moore, rector; James Guyon and Peter Mersereau, wardens, and Peter Laforge, John Latourette, John Van Dyke, Nicholas Journeay, Paul

Micheau, Joshua Wright, Paul J. Micheau, and George W. Barnes, vestrymen. The material of which the church is built is Staten Island granite; in form it is cruciform, and has several beautiful memorial windows; it has a turret on the northeast corner, and a tower and spire one hundred and fifteen feet high on the northwest corner.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CLIFTON.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid on the 12th day of September, 1843, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, of St. Andrew's Church, and the parish organized on the 20th. The first officers were Charles M. Simonson and W. H. Aspinwall, wardens; Levi Cook, James R. Broadman, M.D., William B. Townsend, W. D. Cuthbertson, Lewis Lyman, Daniel B. Allen, William A. Fountain and William H. White, vestrymen.

The corner-stone of the present beautiful edifice was laid by Bishop Potter, November 10th, 1869; the building committee were John A. Appleton, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Jeremiah Leaycraft and George S. Scofield; architect, Arthur Gilman.

The following is the succession of the rectors:

Rev. Kingston Goddard, from June, 1844, to June, 1847.

Rev. A. G. Mercer, from June, 1847, to September, 1852.

Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, from January, 1853, to February, 1856.

Rev. J. C. Eccleston, from April, 1856, to January, 1863.

Rev. T. K. Conrad, from March, 1863, to October, 1866.

Rev. J. C. Eccleston, D.D., called a second time, May, 1867, and is the present incumbent.

The present church edifice stands on the easterly side of New York Avenue, in that part of the village of Edgewater known as Clifton, and is, by far, the most beautiful in the county. The material of which it is constructed is a

rose-colored granite, from Saybrook, Conn. The style is the later decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century, of the time of the third Edward, in which so many of the parish churches in England were erected. The cost was \$120,000, and the church is free from debt.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CASTLETON.

This church, originally in Castleton, now in Edgewater, Middletown, was organized in March, 1833. Its first officers were Henry Drisler and William Whettin, wardens; Richard S. Cary, Caleb T. Ward, Daniel Simonson, John B. Simonson, Henry B. Metcalfe, vestrymen.

In April, 1870, a new church, which is a solid stone structure, was completed, at a cost of \$50,000. It was erected by the Hon. Albert Ward, at his own expense, as a "Memorial" of his only sister, the late Mary Mann Ward, and the edifice, together with the land surrounding it, was presented by him to the parish. On petition to the County Court, an order was made, in conformity with the statute, to change the name to "St. Paul's Memorial Church" of Richmond county.

Its present officers are Albert Ward and J. H. Pool, wardens; William C. Anderson, M.D., J. R. Kearney, Roland Thomas, A. E. Outerbridge, G. H. Daley, Robert W. Gordon, Jun., W. Kebs, Isaac O. Van Duzer, vestrymen.

The succession of the Rectors is as follows:

Rev. F. H. Cuming, 1833.

Rev. Wm. P. Curtis, 1834, died ——— 1834.

Rev. Wm. H. Walter, 1836.

Rev. Wm. Walton, 1840.

Rev. Gordon Winslow, 1844.

Rev. Charles A. Maison, 1852.

Rev. E. H. Cressy, 1859.

Rev. T. W. Punnett, 1861.

Rev. Charles B. Coffin, April, 1875, died July 10th, 1875.

Rev. Albert U. Stanley, Nov., 1875, the present incumbent.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, ROSSVILLE.

Of this church we have been able to procure only a meager account. The parish register appears to have been imperfectly kept.

The church edifice was erected in 1843, and its first rector was Rev. C. D. Jackson ; he officiated some six or seven years, when he died in Westchester county. He was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Rees, who officiated about five years, when he died at Newark, N. J. The next rector of whom we find any account was the Rev. Jesse Pound, who died in the parish after a service of some nine or ten years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Henry H. Bean, who, after several years' service, also died in the parish. The church at present (July, 1876) is vacant. There have been other rectors, but there is no record of them.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.

This church is located at Eltingville, in the town of Southfield. The parish was organized October 24th, 1865 ; the incorporators were, Albert Journeay, James Guyon, Edward Banker, Junr., S. K. Raymond, John W. Mersereau, Junr., and Charles E. Robins. The church edifice was erected in 1865, and consecrated May 29th, 1868.

The rectors have been as follows :

Rev. J. W. Payne, from Nov. 29th, 1865, to August 9th, 1866.

Rev. W. W. Holley, from Oct. 4th, 1866, to Oct. 24th, 1867.

Rev. W. Leacock, from Feb. 26th, 1868, to Sept. 23d, 1868.

Rev. Newland Maynard, from Sept. 27th, 1869, to May 23d, 1871.

Rev. Frederick M. Gray, from Aug. 1st, 1873, present incumbent (1876.)

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

So far as is now known, the first of the denomination of Christians called Moravian, or United Brethren, on Staten Island, was Captain Nicholas Garrison. It is said that the ship which he commanded, while on a voyage from Georgia to New York, was overtaken by an exceedingly violent storm. Among the passengers on board was the Bishop Spangenberg, who remained calm and undisturbed amidst the confusion and terror which prevailed on board, spending most of the time in earnest prayer. The vessel survived the tempest, and reached the port in safety, but ever after a very warm friendship existed between the Bishop and the Captain, who was a pious man. In 1742, David Bruce, a very zealous servant of God, was sent to visit the scattered flocks in New York, and on Long and Staten Islands, and he was probably the first Moravian preacher who ever officiated as such on Staten Island.

The ship or snow, alluded to above, was built for the service of the Moravians, on Staten Island, between the year 1745 and 1748, under the direction of Abraham Bœmper and Timothy Horsfield, agents of the Moravian Church in New York; she was launched on the 29th day of May of the last mentioned year, and registered in the name of Mr. Henry Antes. The cost of her building was defrayed almost entirely by Bishop Spangenberg from a legacy left him individually by Thomas Noble, a merchant of New York. This vessel was in the service of the Moravian Church nine years, in the course of which she crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times, sailing between New York and London, or Amsterdam, and made one voyage to Greenland. She had the reputation of being an excellent sailer. The largest colony she ever carried was that led by John Nitschmann, which landed at New York City in May, 1749, and numbered one hundred and twenty-five souls. She put to sea on the 8th of September, 1748, for the first time, and for the last time on the 20th of

November, 1757, in command of Capt. Christian Jacobson. Ten days thereafter, in latitude 37° North, and longitude 60° West, she was chased by a French Privateer, the *Marguerite*, captured, and given to a prize crew to be taken to Louisburg, but owing to ignorance of navigation on the part of those to whom she was intrusted, was totally wrecked on the 12th day of January, 1758, off the coast of Cape Breton; her passengers barely escaped with their lives.

Count Zinzendorf, during his sojourn in America between December, 1741, and January, 1743, extended the influence and enlarged the membership of this denomination in New York, and also on Long and Staten Islands. From that time religious intercourse was maintained unbroken between those places and Bethlehem, and after the arrival of the first colony of Moravians in June, 1742, the above named three places were jointly constituted one of many fields in which the brethren sought to labor for the furtherance of gospel truth. It was without delay entered by their evangelists, or itinerants. Among these were the brethren Bruce, Almers, Gambold, Neisser, Utley, Rice, and Wade.

Between 1742 and 1746 the Moravian Society in New York met for worship at Thomas Noble's; after that time at Henry Van Vleek's, in whose house also the ministers were accustomed to lodge during their sojourn in the city. In the spring of 1748, at which time there were upwards of fifty persons attached to the Brethren in the city and on the adjoining islands, an ineffectual effort was made to secure the use of the Lutheran Church in New York for public services stately. Thereupon a hall was rented for holding meetings, and apartments for the residences of ministers. In the former there was preaching both in English and German once on the Lord's day, and public and private worship on several evenings of the week.

Abraham Boemper, Henry Van Vleek, William Edmonds, John Kingston, Jeremiah Burnet and Jannitje Boelen, of New York; Timothy and Mary Horsfield, William and Charity Cornwell, and Jaques and Jacomyntje Cortelyou, of

Long Island; and Jacobus and Vettje Van Der Bilt, of Staten Island, are mentioned in September, 1747, as being the most active members of the triple Moravian Society in the province of New York.

On the 27th of December, 1748, Bishop de Watterville organized a Moravian congregation in New York from members of the society, in connection with the Brethren, since 1741; George Neisser was installed as pastor. In 1751 a church was built on Fair Street, now Fulton, between Nassau and William Streets, and dedicated to the worship of God by Spangenberg and the brethren Owen Rice and Jacob Rogers, on the 18th of June, 1751. Before the close of the year, a parsonage also had been erected on the line of the street in front of the church. It was first occupied by Owen and Elizabeth Rice. Abraham Reincke was settled in New York in 1754.

Between 1742 and 1763, about a dozen different clergymen of the denomination came occasionally to the Island to officiate. In 1756 there were only three communicant members on the Island, viz.: Jacobus Vanderbilt and his wife Vettje or Neiltje, and the widow Elizabeth Inyard.* The religious services were usually held in a school-house, which, as some say, stood upon or near the site of the present church, but as others say, with more probability, at the corner of the roads at what is now called Egbertville. In 1762, Richard Connor, Stephen Martino, Jun., Tunis Egbert, Jacob Vander Bilt, Aaron Cortelyou, Mathias Enyard, John Baty, Cornelius Cortelyou, Cornelius Vander Bilt, Cornelius Van Deventer, Stephen Martino, Mary Stilwell, Cornelius Martino and Peter Perine, applied to the church authorities at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a Moravian Church upon Staten Island. On the 7th of July, 1763, the corner-stone of a church and parsonage was laid, and on the ensuing 7th of December the church was consecrated. The identical building is still standing, and continues to be occupied as a parsonage.

* Vide App. N. (35.)

The first regularly settled pastor of the church was Hector Gambold, in 1784; he was succeeded the same year by James Birkly, and he by E. Thorp; then followed—

Frederick Moehring, from 1787 to 1793.

James Birkly again, from 1793 to 1797.

Frederick Moehring again, from 1797 to 1808.

Nathaniel Brown, from 1803 until his death in 1813.

John C. Bechler, from 1813 to 1817.

George A. Hartman, from 1817 to 1837.

Ambrose Rondthaler, from 1837 to 1839.

H. G. Clauder, from 1839 to 1852.

Bernhard de Schweinitz, from 1852 to 1854.

Amadeus A. Reinke, from 1854 to 1860.

Edwin T. Senseman, from 1860 to 1862.

Eugene Leibert, from 1862 to 1867.

Francis F. Hagen, from 1867 to 1870.

William L. Lennert, from 1870 to 1876.

William H. Vogler from 1876—present incumbent.

The early dates and events given above, have been derived chiefly from denominational sources, the records of the church having been destroyed during the Revolution, when some British soldiers forcibly entered the parsonage at night, and after wantonly destroying furniture and other articles belonging to the occupant, carried off the archives of the infant church. About the same time, probably on the same night, the house of Capt. Christian Jacobson, in the vicinity of the church, was also entered, and he was killed by being shot. He was an eminently pious man, and captain of the Moravian ship, "Irene," after the retirement of Capt. Garrison.

The society was incorporated April 15th, 1808.

The present church edifice was consecrated May 15th, 1845.

The first conveyance of real estate to the church was by a document endorsed "Lease and Release" here given entire, *verbatim et literatim*.

"This Indenture, made the Eighth day of June, in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender

of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord, 1763, Between John Baty, of Richmond County, Province of New York, Yeoman, of the one Part, and Thomas Yarrell, Minister of the United Brethren of the City of New York, Henry Van Vleek, of the City aforesaid, Merchant, Cornelius Van Deventer, Yeoman, & Richard Conner, Esqr., both of Richmond County of the other part, Witnesseth that the Said John Baty, for and in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings Current Money of the Province of New York, to him in hand Paid by the said Thomas Yarrell, Henry Van Vleek, Cornelius Van Deventer and Richard Conner, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said John Baty hath Granted, Bargained & Sold, and by these Presents doth grant Bargain and sell unto them the said Thomas Yarrell, Henry Van Vleek, Cornelius Van Deventer and Richard Conner, all that Certain Peace or Parcel of Land Scituate lying and being on the South side of Statlen Island, Richmond County, Province of New York, Beginning at the North East corner of the Land of Cornelius Cortelyou, thence running on a Course North twenty-Seven degrees West Three Chains, thence North Eight degrees West five Chains & forty Lincks, thence North forty degrees East five Chains and twenty-two Lincks, thence South forty-Seven Degrees East seven chains & forty-four Lincks to the Place of Beginning, Containing five & a half acres more or Less, Bounded South West & South South West by Land of Cornelius Cortelyou, and North West and North East by the Land of the above said John Baty, & South east by the King's Hey Way. Together with all and Singular the Reversian & Reversians, Remainder & Remainders, Rents and Services of the said Premisses above mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the appurtenances, To have and to hold the Said Peice or Parcel of Land, Hereditaments and Premises above Mentioned and every part and parcel thereof with the Appurtenances unto the Said Thomas Yarrell, Henry Van Vleek, Cornelius Van Deventer & Richard Conner, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from the day of the date of these Presents,

for and during and untill the full End and term of one whole year from thence next and immediately ensuing and following fully to be Compleat and ended, Yielding and Paying therefore one Pepper Corn on and upon the feast of St. Michael the Arch Angel, (if Demanded) to the Intent that by virtue of these Presents and by force of the Statute for transferring of uses into Possession, they the said Thomas Yarrell, Henry Van Vleek, Cornelius Van Deventer & Richard Conner may be in actual Possession of all and singular the Said Premises above Mentioned with the Appurtenances, and be thereby Enabled to accept and take a grant and Release of the Reversion & Inheritance thereof to them & their heirs, to the only Proper use and behoof of them the said Thomas Yarrell, Henry Van Vleek, Cornelius Van Deventer and Richard Conner, their heirs and Assigns forever.

In Witness whereof, the Parties first above named have hereunto sett their hands & Seals the day & Year first above Written.

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of us,
JACOB VANDERBILT,
JOHN HEETTEL.

JOHN BEATY (L.S.)

On the succeeding day, June 19th, 1763, John Baty and Hannah his wife conveyed the same premises to the same parties in fee, in consideration of twenty-five pounds, ten shillings (\$63.75.)

On the second day of March, 1790, Edward Beattey, as executor of the last will and testament of his father, John Beattey, in consideration of five shillings, conveyed the same property, with slight variation in the courses, to John Ettwein Bishop, Hans Christian Van Schwein, and the Rev. Jacob Van Vleek, of the town of Bethlehem, and State of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Frederick Moehring, Richard Conner, John Dorsett and Lewis Ryerss, of the county of Richmond, for the reason given in the following extract therefrom :

"Whereas, the late John Beattey, of the County of Richmond & State of New York, in the year of our Lord one

Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty-three, did give & sell a lott of Ground to a religious Society in Union with the Episcopal Church, known by the name of Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, on which by divers Contributions & Donations by a number of said Society & other Friends, a Church or House of Worship with a dwelling House for the Minister, has been built and to this day Upheld and kept in repair ; And, Whereas, the Deed of Conveyance of said John Beatty — has been in the time of War mislaid or somehow lost.”

The deed alluded to, in the above extract, was not lost as was supposed, but had been sent to the church authorities at Bethlehem, in accordance with the custom of the church, with congregations which were not self-sustaining. Years after the execution of the executor's deed, after the church had become self-sustaining, it was returned.

On the 31st day of August, 1873, the Chapel and Sunday School building at the Four Corners was dedicated. It was built upon land donated for the purpose by Mr. Cornelius Du Bois ; the lot is one hundred feet square. The whole premises is estimated to be worth over seven thousand dollars.

The donations of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt to this church of his forefathers, have been munificent. When the present church edifice was erected, he contributed the sum of one thousand dollars towards its completion. On the 20th day of December, 1865, he gratuitously conveyed to the Trustees of the United Brethren's Church on Staten Island, eight and a half acres of land on the East side of the original five and a half acres, and on the 30th day of October, 1868, about forty-six acres more on the north and west sides thereof.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The establishment of this church on Staten Island, like that of several others, was the result of missionary labors. Prominent among the pioneers of this denomination, are found the names of John Gano and Elkanah Holmes, who visited the Island and preached in private houses, in barns, under trees, and wherever else the people could be gathered together. On the 27th of August, 1785, eight persons, viz. : Anthony Fountain, Sen., Belichy Fountain, Hannah Fountain, Nicholas Cox, Margaret Kruser, Mary Van Name, Mary Lockerman and Susannah Wandel, were baptized. On the 24th of October following, Jacob Van Pelt, John Wandel, Jun., and Charles Van Name, were also baptized, and on the 21st of November, John Lockerman, making in all twelve persons, who, on the 30th of December of the same year, were organized into a church by the Revs. Gano and Holmes, of New York. The late venerable Garret Fountain,* who, though residing on the Island, had previously connected himself with a Baptist Church in New York city, now removed his membership to the new organization.

From 1785 to 1796, the records of the church have been lost, but in the latter year Daniel Steers supplied the pulpit, but it is doubtful whether he was ever regularly ordained. From 1796 until 1809, there is another blank in the history of the church, but at that date we find the church without a pastor, though services were held, conducted by Revs. Parkinson, Cox, Wykoff, Segar and Bruce, of New York city.

In this year, 1809, the "Clove Meeting House"† was built, and dedicated October 24.

In the spring of 1810, the church called as their pastor the Rev. James Bruce, a licentiate of the First Baptist Church, of New York, who accepted the invitation and preached his first sermon on the second Sunday in May. He was ordained in

* Vide App. N. (56.)

† Ibid. (57.)

New York the 21st day of June, and on the 24th baptized seven persons on the sea-beach, and on the 29th of July, at the North side, three more, viz. Jacob Burbank and Nancy his wife, and Mrs. Charity Baker. Mr. Bruce died in 1812, and was succeeded by Elder Carpenter, who had been a Methodist preacher, but having changed his views, he was baptized on the 25th of September, and immediately installed as pastor of the church. He was, however, soon dismissed, and from 1813 to 1817 the church was supplied by various ministers. In August of the last named year, Rev. Robert Randolph, of Samptown, N. J., became pastor of the church. After a service of three years, he was honorably dismissed, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas B. Stephenson, a licentiate of the Bethel Baptist Church of New York, who was ordained in the Clove Meeting House, August 25th, 1819. In August, 1822, he resigned his charge to engage in the work of domestic missions. In April, 1824, Rev. Aruna R. Martin became pastor of the church, and was ordained June 8th following. He was a very zealous man, and after a pastorate of eleven years, died in October, 1835.*

During Mr. Martin's incumbency, the Baptist Church at Graniteville, then called Fayetteville, was built.*

On the first Sabbath in May, 1836, Rev. Samuel White became pastor of the two churches. The records of the church then contained the names of sixty-nine members, but ten of them could not be found. During the early years of Mr. White's ministry the membership of the church was more than doubled, and the church at Graniteville was enlarged to accommodate the worshippers.

On the 24th February, 1841, fifty-three persons received letters of dismission, and were organized as a separate church at Port Richmond, and called the "North Baptist Church of Staten Island," now known as the "Park Baptist Church." The following are the names of the persons who received their letters of dismission on this occasion, and became the founders of the Park Baptist Church, viz:

* Vide App. N. (38.)

John Lockman,
 Mary Lockman,
 Thomas Wright,
 Mary Wright,
 Charles Van Pelt,
 Susan Van Pelt,
 Catharine Kinsey,
 Jacob Van Pelt,
 Harriet Van Pelt,
 Harriet Van Pelt, 2d,
 Nicholas Van Name,
 Sarah Van Name,
 Esther Thompson,
 William B. Thompson,
 Mary H. Thompson,
 Gertrude Jones,
 Mary Merrill,
 Catharine Van Pelt,
 Nancy Decker,
 Polly Burbank,
 Asher Read,
 Eliza N. Read,
 George W. Smith,
 Catharine C. Smith,
 Mary H. Wilder,
 William Lissenden,
 Mary Lissenden,

Ann G. West,
 Mary Ann Haughwout,
 George F. Thompson,
 Sophia Thompson,
 John Thompson,
 Barbara Post,
 Jane Maria Van Pelt,
 Margaret Bedell,
 Emma Housman,
 Betsy Simonson,
 Dinah Riddle,
 Richard Fullager,
 Sarah E. Fullager,
 Sarah A. Wamboll,
 Jacob Bush,
 Mary Bush,
 Rachel Ann Van Name,
 Ann Van Name,
 Eliza Van Pelt,
 Moses Van Pelt,
 Polly Van Pelt,
 Elima Fullager,
 Sarah G. Fullager,
 Abram Crocheron,
 Mary Van Pelt,
 Mary Simonson.

The Council which constituted this church convened at the church at Graniteville on the 1st of March, 1841.

The first pastor of the North, now Park Baptist Church, was Rev. J. T. Seeley, from May 1st, 1841 to August 1st, 1845, having baptized eighty-one.

The second pastor was Rev. David Morris from August 1st, 1845, to May 1st, 1849, having baptized twenty-six.

The third pastor was Rev. B. C. Townsend from May 1st, 1850, to May 1st, 1852, having baptized fifteen.

The fourth pastor was Rev. H. Jackson, from May 1st, 1852, to February 1st, 1853.

The fifth pastor was Rev. John Seage, from May 1st, 1854, to May 1st, 1856, having baptized fourteen.

The sixth pastor was Rev. C. P. Wilds, from June 1st, 1856, to April 26th, 1858.

The seventh pastor was Rev. G. W. Dodge, from August 1st, 1858, to May 30th, 1859.

The eighth pastor was W. A. Barnes, from February 9th, 1860, to February 18th, 1861, when he was dismissed. After this, and until August, 1864, the church had no settled pastor, but was supplied chiefly by Rev. William B. Scrope.

The ninth pastor was Rev. D. B. Patterson, from August 21st, 1864, to February 1st, 1866, who then resigned on account of ill health, having baptized six.

The tenth pastor was Rev. D. W. Sherwood, from January 27th, 1867, to September 1st, 1870, having baptized nine.

The eleventh pastor was Rev. S. G. Smith, who was installed December 1, 1870, and is the present incumbent, (March, 1877).

MARINERS' HARBOR BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is an off-shoot from the North, or Park Baptist Church, at Port Richmond, and was organized 12th March, 1857. The names of the constituent members are as follows :

David Van Name, Sr.,	Betsy Van Pelt,
Agnes Van Name,	Daniel A. Mallett,
Dea. Geo. F. Thompson,	Maria H. Thompson,
Elizabeth Thompson,	Harriet Merrill,
John Thompson,	Catharine A. Van Pelt,
Melinda Thompson,	Sarah Cartwright,
David Van Name, Jr.,	Sarah J. Cartwright,
Rachel Ann Van Name,	E. Clara Cartwright,
Nicholas Van Name,	Jacob Loots,
Sarah Van Name,	Elizabeth Loots,
Harriet Ann Johnson,	Charlotte Kinsey,
John C. Van Name,	James Fisher,
Catharine Van Name,	Elizabeth Fisher,
William Lissenden,	Barbara Post,
Mary Lissenden,	Eliza Bush,

William H. Lissenden,	Ellen Corsen,
Jacob Bush,	Clarissa Thompson,
Mary Bush,	Mary Merrill,
Elizabeth Van Pelt,	Sophia Merrill,
Jacob Van Pelt,	Richard Hancock,
Harriet Van Pelt,	Emily Hancock,
Moses Van Pelt,	Sarah M. Diacon,
Mary Van Pelt,	Charles Van Pelt, Jr.,
Daniel Van Pelt,	Garret Jones.

Forty-eight in all. The membership March, 1876, was 136.

The following are the names of the pastors since its organization :

The first was Rev. Z. P. Wilds, from April 1, 1857, to June, 1858.

The second was Rev. J. N. Tolman, from December 16, 1858, to December 30, 1860.

The third was Rev. G. W. Folwell, from January to September, 1861.

The fourth was Rev. J. L. Benedict, from January, 1862, to June, 1864.

The fifth was Rev. J. J. Brouner, from June, 1864, to January, 1869.

The sixth was Rev. W. B. Harris, from March, 1869, to January, 1872.

The seventh was Rev. J. W. Taylor, from March, 1872, to April, 1875.

The eighth was Rev. Charles F. Hull, from July, 1875, and is the present pastor (March, 1877).

GRANTEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church claims to be the continuation of the original church in the Clove ; it was dedicated March, 31st, 1842, and rebuilt in 1858. Rev. Samuel White officiated as its pastor until his death, which occurred on the twenty-seventh anniversary of his settlement.

He was succeeded by the Rev. D. Bennet Patterson, who was installed pastor March 23d, 1863.

The Rev. Duncan Young became pastor September 8th, 1872.

The present incumbent, Rev. G. J Gannon, commenced his labors January 1st, 1876.

The present number of members is 58.

THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at Tottenville, December 11th, 1859, and their house of worship was erected early in 1860; the commodious lecture-room attached to the main building was erected in November, 1870.

The constituent members were :

John Tucker,	Mrs. S. B. Hazleton,
S. B. Hazleton,	Mrs. Mary Wride,
Geo. D. Fisher,	Isabella Ayr,
William Cooley,	Mrs. J. H. Cole,
Mrs. Isabella Fisher,	Mrs. Ann Storer,
Mrs. Sarah A. Ellis,	Mrs. S. D. Reed.

The pastors of the church since its organization have been as follows :

Rev. T. W. Conway, from Jan. 11th, 1860.

“ Arthur Day, from Nov. 1860.

“ William James, from March, 1865, to Feb., 1866.

“ William B. Harris, from March, 1867, to March, 1869.

“ David Taylor, from June, 1869, to June, 1870.

“ Robert Boccock, from July, 1870, to October, 1871.

“ J. W. Brinkerhoff, from Sept., 1, 1875, and since.

There is a small Baptist Church at Kreischerville, between Rossville and Tottenville, built about 1845, but is at present without a pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The introduction of Methodism upon Staten Island is due to the preserving efforts of a few zealous individuals connected with the denomination in New Jersey and elsewhere. The first Methodist sermon preached on Staten Island was in November, 1771, by Francis Asbury,* in the house of one Peter Van Pelt, only twelve days after his arrival in America.

It is to the unwearied labors of Thomas Morrell and Robert Cloud, two preachers attached to the Elizabethtown circuit, that this church is chiefly indebted for its organization. Of Morrell it is said that he had been a soldier, and bore upon his person scars of wounds received in fighting for his country. He was also a man of more than ordinary abilities and acquirements. Of the local preachers, William Cole† was most prominent, and during the intervals between the visits of the itinerants, frequently officiated in private houses, school-houses, barns or any other place that offered.

On the fifth day of May, 1787, the first Methodist Society on Staten Island was organized, and the following persons were elected Trustees to take care of the temporalities of the church, viz.: Abraham Cole, (at whose house the meeting was held ;) Benjamin Drake and John Hillier, first class, to serve one year; Gilbert Totten, John Slaight and Joseph Wood, second class, to serve two years; Joseph Totten, Elias Price and Israel Dissosway, third class, to serve three years.

Measures were then adopted to erect a house of worship, and the following appeal to the Christian community was promulgated:

"To all Charitable, well-disposed Christians of every denomination on Staten Island. Whereas the Inhabitants on the West end of said Island are destitute of any Place of Public Worship, so that numbers, more especially of the poorer and middling ranks of People who have not Carriages, &c., are necessarily precluded from attending the Worship of

* Vide App. N. (59.)

† Ibid. (60.)

God in a Public manner, their Children also lose the benefit of Public Instruction, and it is to be feared the Consequence will be to the rising Generation a settled Contempt for the worship of God and the ordinances of the House.

To remedy as far as human prudence can Extend the aforesaid, and many other Inconveniences that might be named, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church on said Island have chosen trustees agreeable to Law in order to Erect a Church for the Performance of Divine Service, and tis Supposed by the Blessing of God this may be the means of not only benefitting the present Generation, but that Numbers Yet unborn may have reason to Praise God for the pious Care of their forefathers. But as this will be Attended with a heavy Expençe, to which the members of said Church are Inadequate, they hereby Respectful solicit the Donation of all such who are willing to promote so Laudable an Undertaking, we therefore the subscribers do hereby promise to pay or cause to be paid to the said Trustees or any Person Impowered by them to receive it, the sums affixed to our Several names, as Witness our Hands this Seventh day of June, In the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven."

Then follows the names of eighty-seven contributors, whose united subscriptions amount to nearly \$350. The largest contributors are Gilbert Totten, £8, (\$20); Israel Disosway, £15, (\$37.50); Benjamin Drake,* £8, (\$20); Mark Disosway, £5, (\$12.50); Peter Woglom, £6, (\$15); Joshua Wright, £5, (\$12.50); Jacob Reckhow, £5, John Androvat, £5, Peter Winant, Sr., £4.15, (\$11.87½); John Slaght, £4.15. Among the subscribers we find the names of individuals attached to other churches, such as Bedells, Swains, Taylors, Larzeleres, Micheaus, La Tourettes, Mersereaus, Pralls, Conner, &c.

It is said of Israel Disosway, that in addition to his subscription, which is the largest on the list, he gave the timber for erecting the new church, out of his own woods. Not-

* Vide App. N. (61.)

withstanding he was so prominent in the organization of the new church, and for several years held the office of trustee therein, he never severed his connection with the old John Street Church in New York; in May, 1791, we find that "Nicholas Crockshon was elected in the place of Israel Disosway, who has removed from the Island."

With the small sum realized by the subscriptions just mentioned, the first Methodist Church on Staten Island was built on the site now occupied by the Woodrow Church in Westfield.

That the trustees took excellent care of the temporalities of the church, will be perceived from the following extract from the original "Day Book :"

"At a meeting held in the Methodist Church for chosing a Saxon to serve for one year in said church to keep said house swept and sanded and scruped when the Trustees shall direct, and all other necessary dutys of a saxon for the sum of five dollars; Richard Mier was chosen and accepted." Subsequently, the "saxon" was allowed one shilling "for every fire he makes in the stove," additional.

In 1842 the present church edifice was erected on the site of the former.*

On the twelfth day of February, 1822, at a meeting held at the house of James Totten, it was unanimously resolved to build another house of worship, in the town of Westfield, to be called "The Tabernacle." A church appears to have been organized, and trustees duly elected. In August, 1823, a public meeting was held "in the Tabernacle;" the edifice must therefore have been erected immediately.

In 1841 the membership had increased to such a number that it was found convenient to erect another church and organize another society in Tottenville, which is now known as "The Bethel Church." In 1860 it was found necessary to build still another church, which is now known as "St. Paul's," in Tottenville.

* Vide App. N. (62.)

The early Methodists, however, did not confine their efforts to the town of Westfield ; for, not long after they had become domiciled there, a small class, under the leadership of Elias Price, who afterwards became a local preacher, was organized in the Town of Northfield, which, in 1802, had expanded sufficiently to warrant the creation of a new society, and the erection of a new church, which now is recognized as the Asbury Church at New Springville. For more than thirty years this church was the only place of public worship possessed by the Methodists of Northfield and Castleton. In 1838 those residing along the shore, in both towns, began to agitate the matter of building a new church nearer their own residences, and at or near Graniteville. The next year Mr. Robert C. Simonson offered a lot of land on the Pond Road, Port Richmond, as a free gift, if they would erect a church thereon. This offer was at once accepted by those residing in that vicinity, and the proposed church at Graniteville was abandoned. The Methodists of Mariners' Harbor then resolved, inasmuch as a church for their accommodation had become a necessity, to erect one nearer their own homes. Accordingly, on the sixth day of April, 1839, a new society was organized by the election of Peter Braisted, Henry Jones, Benjamin B. Kinsey, John L. Richards, and Daniel Simonson, as Trustees. The certificate of incorporation was recorded on the fourth day of May following, and immediately thereafter—that is, on the eleventh of the same month—a lot was purchased for the consideration of \$275, and on the twentieth a contract was made to erect a building for the purpose of public worship. During the following six months the church was erected, and on the first day of December, 1839, it was dedicated. For several years the same preacher served this church, and the one on "the Neck," (now Asbury,) but in 1849 the connection was severed, and each church became independent of the other. In 1854 a parsonage was purchased. The membership of the church having rapidly increased, it was found necessary to erect a new and larger house, which was accordingly done, and the new edifice was dedicated the

tenth day of October, 1869, which has since been known as the Summerfield Church. The old church, which is the southwesternmost building within the corporate limits of the Village of Port Richmond, was sold for \$1,500, and is now occupied as an African church.

In July, 1872, the church known as St. Marks, at Pleasant Plains, was dedicated. For a brief period it was considered as under the patronage and supervision of the Woodrow Church; but in 1873 it became an independent organization.

The Methodists of Port Richmond and its vicinity, having accepted the offer of Mr. Robert C. Simonson to give them a lot upon condition of building a church thereon, he conveyed it to them December 1st, 1838; and the church was dedicated early in the winter of 1839. This continued to be their house of worship until 1853, when they erected the large and commodious brick church edifice at the corner of the Shore Road and Dongan Street, West New Brighton. The original building and lot was sold April 28th, 1853, to the German Evangelical Lutherans for the sum of \$1,500. The new church took the name of Trinity, and was incorporated under that name January 10th, 1853, the trustees being Jasper G. Codmus, John W. Snedeker, Lewis Edwards, Azariah Dunham and John Simonson. The land upon which the present church and parsonage is built, constituted the lots numbered 45 and 46 of the estate of John Bodine, Sen., and was purchased of Noyes P. H. Barrett, June 25th, 1851, Jasper G. Codmus, John W. Snedeker, Lewis Edwards and John Simonson being trustees. It was subsequently discovered that the title was defective, inasmuch as the land was conveyed to the above named persons individually, and before the incorporation; therefore on the 10th day of July, 1869, the same individuals quit-claimed the property to the Trustees of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and thus remedied the defect. The bell and clock in the tower of this church were procured by the contributions of the people residing in its vicinity. The membership in March, 1876, was about 224.

January 23d, 1867, forty-eight persons, the most of them

seceders from Trinity M. E. Church, convened in the North Baptist Church, Port Richmond, and were then and there constituted by the presiding elder into a new church or society, to be called "The North Shore Free M. E. Church."

On the 27th of the same month, the first Sabbath services of the new church were held in the Baptist Church.

The first trustees were Read Benedict, Ward McLean, John Q. Simonson, William Greer, Noyes P. H. Barrett, John S. Sprague, William Bamber, Dr. F. G. Johnson and George F. Heal; their first meeting was held Feb. 18th, 1867.

The corner-stone of the new church, now known as "Grace Church," was laid August 1st, 1867, and the church was dedicated December 29th, 1867. The church lot is bounded on the North by Bond street, on the South by Cornelius street, and on the West or front by Heberton street. The present number of members (April, 1876) was 150.

We have been unable to procure a connected history of the Methodist Church at Edgewater; the church building stands on Cebra Avenue, and was erected in 1865, and rebuilt in 1870.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John, U. A. C.,* at Port Richmond, was organized October 17th, 1852.

The original members were:

John Rathyen,
Paul Schmidt,
Charles Keutgen,
John Hettache,
Carl Senne,
A. Knopp,
Ernst Senne,
Louis Koenig,

John C. Schiegel,
Aug. Senne,
J. H. Matthius,
Diedrich Senne,
Gottlieb Bertsch,
Carl Neidhart,
Adam Fuegel,
A. Hulsebus.

* Vide App. N. (62.)

The pastors of the Church have been as follows :

1. Bernard de Schweinitz.
2. Fr. Boeling, from 1853 to 1855.
3. H. Roel, from 1855 to 1856.
4. J. F. C. Hennicke, from 1856 to 1857.
5. K. Goehling, from 1858 to 1859.
6. M. Termenstein, from 1860 to 1867.
7. J. E. Gottlieb, from 1867 to 1875.
8. C. Frincke, Jr., Dec. 5, 1875, present pastor.

The present membership is forty.

There is a parochial school connected with the Church under the supervision of the pastor.

The Church Edifice was purchased from the Methodists. (See Trinity M. E. Church.)

There is a Lutheran Church at Edgewater, of which we have been unable to procure information, notwithstanding we have made repeated efforts to do so. It has a parish school connected with it.

UNITARIAN.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

“The First United Independent Christian Church of Staten Island,” was organized at the house of Minthorne Tompkins in Stapleton, February 19th, 1851, by the election of Dr. A. Sidney Doane, Minthorne Tompkins, Daniel Low, F. S. Hagadorn, William Emerson, P. C. Cortelyou, John C. Thompson, H. M. Harding, John Crabtree, A. J. Hamilton, John Bendoragel and Philip Bender, as trustees. This Society held their meetings at the Lyceum in Stapleton, where the Reverend Messrs. Bellows, Chapin and Osgood often kindly officiated until the Rev. John Parkman, of Boston, who had recently become a resident of the Island, accepted the charge.

On the 21st of September of the same year, 1851, "The Congregational Church of the Evangelists of New Brighton" was established by the initiative of Messrs. James Parker, Lucius Tuckerman, W. C. Goodhue, George W. Jewett, John Crabtree, A. J. Hamilton, George A. Ward, Robert C. Goodhue, William W. Russell, Smith Ely, S. M. Elliott, John D. Sloat, J. E. Kunhardt, William F. Cary, John Jewett, Jr., L. G. Wyeth and Mrs. M. Pendleton. This society held their meetings at the Belmont House, New Brighton, Mr. Parkman preaching on alternate Sundays there and at the Lyceum, for about six months, when, unable to obtain a suitable place for worship, the organization was dissolved, and the members joined the congregation. Mr. Parkman was called to the pastorate of the united body, and the name of the corporation was changed to that of "The Church of the Redeemer." Messrs. Daniel Low, George A. Ward, W. C. Goodhue, John F. Raymond, Lucius Tuckerman, H. M. Harding, A. J. Hamilton, John Crabtree, and Daniel G. Garrison being the Board of Trustees. A building for church purposes was erected on Richmond Turnpike at the foot of Cebra Avenue, an isolated situation, apparently selected because, being about equi-distant from the several villages, it was not more inconvenient to one than to another. It was dedicated June 29th, 1853. The church flourished and increased, and it was thought necessary to enlarge the building. This was done, and the number of pews almost doubled.

In a comparatively short time, however, the disadvantages of the situation became more and more manifest; the roads were bad, and there were no sidewalks; most of the congregation lived at a distance; access to the church was difficult, almost impracticable at seasons to those on foot; the zeal of many of the original members diminished, some died, more left the Island, and their places remained empty. Mr. Parkman, with his family, went to Europe, and was succeeded temporarily by Rev. Charles Ritter, and by Rev. R. P. Cutler, and finally in November, 1865, after an unsuccessful

attempt to induce Mr. Parkman, on his return to Boston from Europe, to resume his former charge, the church was closed, the building sold and removed, the land also sold, and the proceeds invested in U. S. Bonds. The corporation was continued, however, and its members patiently awaited the time when more favorable circumstances should call it to renewed activity. That time came in 1868, when the population of New Brighton, having greatly increased, Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, then Secretary of the Hudson River Conference, being informed of the disbanded state of the society, determined to gather the congregation together, and attempt its re-organization. Meetings were held at the Union Sunday School Room in New Brighton, at which he conducted the services, and after much patient and earnest endeavor on his part, the desired result was attained. A re-organization was effected, and Messrs. Daniel Low, George W. Jewett, John C. Henderson, Charles C. Goodhue, George W. Curtis, John H. Platt, Edward B. Merrill, J. Frank Emmons, and Andrew M. F. Davis, were chosen Trustees. A lot of land on the corner of Clinton Avenue and 2d street, New Brighton, was purchased, and a church edifice erected thereon at the cost of nearly \$15,000. The larger part of this sum was paid by the funds in hand and by subscriptions, but a debt of nearly \$6,000 remained.

Rev. W. C. Badger was called to the pastorate, but was compelled by ill health to resign in about eighteen months. The pulpit was afterwards supplied by different clergymen for a while, but for several months the services were conducted by Mr. George W. Curtis, who read such printed sermons as he judged would interest and help the congregation. In May, 1871, Rev. W. R. C. Mellen, who had, in the meanwhile, been preaching at Detroit, was settled as pastor, and remained in charge until May, 1874, when circumstances compelled him to resign. Since when, the services have been principally and gratuitously conducted by Mr. Curtis, in the manner above mentioned, to the continued delight and satisfaction of the hearers.

During this period a fine organ has been purchased and paid for, mainly through the exertion of Mr. J. W. Simonton, who had gratuitously conducted the musical services of the congregation since the re-organization; the debt has been paid off, Mr. Daniel Low, recently deceased, having contributed largely for this purpose, and the society has been enabled to give assistance to other weak churches, and to deserving charities.

The present trustees are Messrs. J. C. Henderson, George W. Curtis, J. W. Simonton, George F. Hicks, J. Frank Emmons, Mrs. W. T. Johnson, Mrs. C. C. Goodhue, Mrs. J. D. Vermeule and Mrs. Chas. R. Lowell.

The revenues of the Church of the Redeemer are raised by subscription and not from the rent of pews, the seats being absolutely free. All persons of both sexes, of full age, who have been stated attendants on worship with the society for one year, and have contributed five dollars annually to its treasury, are entitled to take part, and to vote at all its proceedings.

Note.—The above is from the pen of a member of the congregation.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Roman Catholic Church on Staten Island was organized on the first day of April, 1839, at New Brighton. For some time prior to this, however, a few individuals professing this faith, assembled regularly every week in a small apartment of the "Gun Factory," an establishment which stood at the corner of Richmond Terrace and Lafayette Avenue, and consisted of the Factory proper and a row of brick two-story cottages. The ground upon which the church (St. Peter's) was built, was donated for the purpose by the New Brighton Association, and will revert when it ceases to be used for a church of that faith.

The first pastor was Rev. Ildefonso Medrano, a native of

Old Spain ; he remained until December, 1845, and was succeeded by Rev. John Shanahan, whose brief pastorate terminated August, 1846. Rev. James Roosevelt Bailey was the next pastor for a still briefer period, from August to December, 1846. He was afterwards Bishop of Newark, and is now Archbishop of Baltimore. Then came Rev. Patrick Murphy, who was pastor from March, 1846, to February 11th, 1848, when he died of yellow fever, and was interred under the altar. He was immediately succeeded by his brother, Rev. Mark Murphy, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. James L. Conron, in August, 1852.

The two brothers Murphy were remarkably quiet, unassuming, and faithful men. In the church is a mural tablet to the memory of Patrick, in the following words :

" *Hic Jacet*

*In Spem Beatæ Resurrectionis
Rev^m PATRICIUS MURPHY,
Presbyter Primus, ut creditur,
Qui in hac Insula Mortuus est.
In Hibernia natus juxta oppidum
Enniskillen, Seminarii S^m Maria
Ad Montes Aluminus, et in Neo-
Eboraco ordinatus, pastor
Ecclesiæ hujus et Insulæ
Totius Constitutus est. Ubi
Morum suavitate, Vitæ integritate,
Zelo et eloquentia pro Deo et
Sancta Fide, ita se commendavit ut
Ab omnibus vere bonus pastor, et
Quasi Apostolus Insulæ haberetur,
Labore tandem et morbo gravi.
Oppressus, Anno ætatis suæ 30^m.
Mense post ordinationem 15^m. die 11^m.
Februarii 1848, animam Deo reddidit.
Memoriam sui relinquens non cito
Perituram, sed quæ diu inter
Fideles in benedictione
Servabitur.*

Requiescat in Pace."

(Translation.)

Here lies,
In the hope of a blessed resurrection,
Reverend PATRICK MURPHY,
Believed to be the first priest
Who died on this Island.
Born in Ireland, near the town of
Enniskillen, graduate of Mount St. Mary's Seminary,
And ordained in New York, and
Appointed pastor of this Church, and
Of this whole Island, where,
By the amiability of his disposition and integrity of his life,
Zeal and eloquence for God, and
Holy faith, he so commended himself, that
By all he was considered a truly good pastor, and
As it were, the Apostle of the Island.
At length, worn down by labor and a fatal disease,
His soul returned to God,
In the thirtieth year of his age, and the
Fifteenth month after his ordination,
February the 11th, 1848 ;
Leaving a memory not soon to be
Forgotten, but which shall long remain
Among the faithful in benediction.
—
May he rest in peace.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CLIFTON.

In October, 1852, this parish and congregation were organized by the late Archbishop Hughes, and the Rev. J. Lewis was appointed pastor thereof, and has continued in the same pastorate ever since.

Immediately after his appointment, Father Lewis erected a temporary chapel and schools at a cost of about \$6,000 ; these were used for five years.

In 1857, Archbishop Hughes laid the corner-stone of St. Mary's Church, on New York Avenue, and the edifice was

completed the following year, and cost about \$58,000; it is the handsomest Catholic Church on Staten Island.

In 1858 and 1859 the rectory adjoining the church was built at a cost of \$10,000.

In 1862 Father Lewis purchased seven acres of land of the Parkinson estate in Southfield, and laid it out as a Cemetery; he also built upon it a neat cottage for the keeper's residence.

A large school-house, an orphan asylum for the parish, a residence for the Sisters of Charity, and another for the male teachers of the school, were built in 1864, at a cost of about \$36,000. These schools are probably the largest on the Island; the books show a daily attendance of nearly four hundred pupils, who are gratuitously instructed by five Sisters of Charity and two lay teachers, under the supervision of the pastor. Father Lewis is entitled to commendation for his zeal and fidelity in his efforts to promote the spiritual and temporal interest of his parishioners.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ROSSVILLE.

This church was built in 1851, and for three years thereafter was under the care of the church at Clifton. About 1854 Rev. ——— Caro became its pastor, and was succeeded by the Rev. Bernard McCrossen in 1857. He remained until 1859, when the Rev. John Barry became its pastor, and is the present incumbent.

St. Patrick's Church at Richmond was built in 1861, and owes its existence to the persevering efforts of Father Barry, who is its present pastor.

St. Mary's Church at Graniteville was built about 1851, solely by contributions from the laborers in the granite quarry in its vicinity. For some time, and until 1854, it was under the care of Rev. Mark Murphy, of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton. About the latter date it was annexed to the church at Rossville, St. Joseph's, and still remains connected therewith.

“J.”

BIOGRAPHIES.

INDIVIDUALS.

ARROWSMITH.—Of this name there were two on the Island during the first half of the last century—Thomas and Edmond. They were Englishmen, and appear to have aspired to an aristocratic position in society. Their public services were chiefly of a military character.

BANKER.—This was a very prominent and influential family in its day. Adrian was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775, Member of Assembly 1784, and Surrogate in 1787; he died in that office Sep. 30, 1792, and was succeeded by his son Abraham, who held the office until 1809; he had been sheriff in 1784. Adrian had a brother Gerard also living on the Island.

BEATTY.—John, and his son Edward, who died July 17, 1825, aged over 81 years. They owned the property lying between the Moravian Church and the Patten House, and were prominent as friends and supporters of that church.

BILLOP.—The name is introduced here only to notice the fact that Col. Christopher, so eminently notorious during the Revolution, had a son John Willett, bap. June 11, 1769, of of whom we hear nothing more. If living at the time of the evacuation of the Island, he was a lad of 14 or thereabouts, and probably accompanied his father to the British possessions.

DORLAND.—In the latter part of the 17th century, we meet the name of Lambert Dorland frequently. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1691, and therefore must have been a man of considerable importance. The name has now entirely disappeared from the Island.

DUNN.—In our local records, church or county, this name occurs only in connection with a single individual who is designated as John Dunn, Esq. He appears to have been a man of superior acquirements, and was twice elected Member of Assembly from the county, 1804 and 1805. He died Dec. 21, 1826, aged 57 years. Mrs. Abm. Housman, of Port Richmond, is his only surviving child in the county.

GIFFORD.—This name also occurs in the records only with reference to a single individual, as early as 1770. He was a man of considerable influence, and his name is perpetuated in the public road called from him, Gifford's Lane, near Richmond.

HARRISON.—John Talbot Harrison, M.D., was born Oct. 2, 1785, and died Mar. 6, 1863. His appointment as Health Officer of the port introduced him to the Island, where he subsequently took up his residence. He was a Member of Assembly for the county in 1830 and 1831, Presidential Elector in 1840, and member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1845. He was highly respected as a man and as a physician. He was the father of H. R. Harrison, M.D., Port Richmond.

LE COUNT, or LE CONTE, JOHN—Was a man of great influence in the county early in the last century; he was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1726, and again in 1756; he was also County Judge from 1739 to 1756.

MARLET.—There were two brothers of this name, Paul and Abraham, residing in the county between 1680 and 1700; they possessed considerable property, but the name has become extinct. They both appear to have been highly respected in their day and generation.

MICHEAU.—During the last half of the last century, and the beginning of the present, there were several families of this

name in the county, some of whom were men exceedingly popular. The first of the name, Paul,* was sheriff, in 1736, and member of the Colonial Assembly from 1748 to 1751; his son Paul, however, appears to have been a great favorite with the people of the county; he was chosen to the Provincial Congress in 1775-'6; County Clerk for 20 years from 1761; County Judge for 11 years from 1786, and State Senator from 1789 to 1792. His son Paul J. was Member of Assembly 1798-'9 1802-'3, and Benjamin, County Treasurer in 1787. There was never a more popular or influential family in the county, but they have all disappeared. They were residents of Westfield.

Beside the above, there were individuals and families who once exerted a powerful influence in the county, who have now totally disappeared; among them are the names of Berge, Adriance, Stoothoff, Veghte, Vanderbeck, Staats, Veltman, Clendening, Garrabrantz, Hoogland, Ralph, Jenners, Van Wagenan, Slecht, Carenton, Spier, Hafte, Swaim, Nefus, Ryke, Schouten, Gray, Zutphen, Rykman, Van Engelen, Metzelaer, Van Tuyl, Pryor, Jurks, De Grammeaux, Vanderhoven, Richard, Wimmer, Caspers, Facker, Van Dyck, Simsenbach, Brebant Bosler, Tillburgh, Van Brakel De Camp. Carhart, Corbitt, Tillou, etc., etc.

NICHOLAS GARRISON,

The subject of this sketch was born on Staten Island in 1701. After the establishment of the Episcopal Church on the Island, his parents connected themselves therewith, and, in the early history of St. Andrew's Church, we find the name of Lambert Garrison, who was the father of Nicholas. In his thirteenth year he went to sea, and, after a sea-faring life of eight years, he came to New York, and took the command of a vessel in the West India trade. While thus engaged he met Spangen-

* Vide App. N. (64.)

berg, in October, 1736, on the island of St. Eustace, and it was on board of his ship, on which the latter had taken passage for New York, that he first began to be attracted towards the people with whom he subsequently cast in his lot.

On a voyage to Jamaica, in 1740, his vessel was taken by a Spanish man-of-war, and himself and crew carried to Cuba, where they were imprisoned for more than a year. In 1742 he sailed for the West Indies for the last time; he had not, however, forgotten the new attachment which he had formed; he had met Count Zinzendorf on the island of St. Thomas in December, 1738, and in January of 1743 he welcomed him to his home on Staten Island. It was here that Garrison consented to accompany the Count to Europe, and take charge of the vessel, by which he designed to send a reinforcement of brethren and sisters to Pennsylvania.

In pursuance of this object, he embarked with Zinzendorf and his company, January 20, 1743, on board the ship "Jacob," Capt. Ketteltas, for London; thence he crossed to the continent and arrived at Marienborn in March, and was there admitted to church fellowship. In the following June, he returned to England to complete his arrangements for the transportation of the colonists mentioned above, and took command of a vessel called "The Little Strength."

The ship, on her voyage to America, was captured, but her crew and passengers were exchanged; but whether they ever reached America is uncertain, though Garrison did, for in April, 1745, we find him accompanying Boehler, Anthony Seyffert, Almera, and Pryzelius, to Europe, on the ship called "The Queen of Hungary," Captain Hilton. This vessel, also, was captured by a French privateer off the Scilly Islands, and taken into the harbor of St. Malo. In consequence of this delay, it was June before Garrison reached Marienborn. Here he remained during 1746. In 1747 he took command of a ship which had been fitted out with supplies and timber for the Hernhutt Mission, in Greenland. On his return, he was appointed to the command of a snow, which was then building for the brethren on Staten Island. Accordingly, he sailed

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for New York, and reached his home on the Island in June, 1748. The snow, called "The Irene," went to sea for the first time September 8, 1748. The next year he made a voyage with the Irene to Greenland. In 1756 he resigned the command of the vessel in favor of his trusty mate, Christian Jacobson, and went to Germany. Though he had resolved to abandon the sea, he was prevailed upon to visit Dutch Guiana, and effect the purchase of lands on the Corentyn and Rio de Berbice, for the use of the brethren's mission. Returning to Germany, he settled at Neisky, or Neisse, in Prussian Silesia. In 1763 he left Europe, and selected Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as the home of his declining years. It was he who gave the name of Neisky to the wooded heights that skirt the southern limits of the borough of Bethlehem, where the old sailor was wont to pass his leisure hours. He died September 24, 1781; his widow, Mary Ann, survived until 1799. He made his will April 7, 1766, in which he makes bequests to his sons Nicholas, John Lambert, and Benjamin, and to his wife the money due to him from the Diacony, or Economy, at Bethlehem. In January, 1769, he appended a codicil to his will, in which he speaks of his estate as nearly expended.

We are not positively assured that the Lambert Garrison, whose name is mentioned in Queen Ann's charter of St. Andrew's Church, and who was sheriff of the county in 1702, was the father of Nicholas, but the probability is that he was, as we find the name Lambert among the sons of Nicholas.

ABRAHAM JONES.

By referring to our list of Members of Assembly, it will be seen that the name of this individual stands first, and that he was debarred from taking his seat in that body on account of his sympathy with the royal cause; in other words, his tory proclivities. He was the owner of a large tract of land at

the present New Springville, a part of which is now owned and occupied by his great grandson Hiram J. Corseen, Esq. He was very active in promoting the cause of the king, and thus rendered himself obnoxious to the whigs on the other side of the Sound. He held a commission as captain in the regiment of loyal provincials, or tories. The following anecdote is related of him. One night a number of whigs, who had resolved to attempt his capture, crossed the Sound and made their way, undiscovered, to his house. Rapping loudly at the door, they awakened the captain, who raised the window and inquired what they wanted. "Captain Jones," replied one of them, "hurry down, the rebels are coming, and making for this house." Hastily dressing himself, he came out of the door and inquired where the rebels were? "Here," said the first speaker, "here we are, and you must go with us." He had fallen into the trap prepared for him, and was carried into New Jersey. We are unable to state how long he was detained. At the close of the war many of the former tories on the Island took the oath of allegiance to the new government, and thus saved their estates. Whether Captain Jones did so, we do not know, but as his property was not confiscated, it is to be presumed he did. After the tory exodus to Canada, he went there also, for what purpose is not known, but he did not remain long; on his homeward voyage he became ill, and died on board his ship, and was buried at sea.

DAVID MERSEREAU.

Among the prominent citizens of Staten Island of the past, may be mentioned the late David Mersereau, Esq. He was born about the year 1769, and died in April, 1835, aged sixty-six years. His remains lie interred in the burial ground of the Reformed Church at Port Richmond, near the southeast corner of the church, within a few feet of the public highway, and the spot is marked by a high marble monument. Early

in life he married Cornelia, the daughter of Abraham Rolf, who owned and occupied the property lately belonging to the estate of Mrs. Jane Burger, on the Shore Road, in the 3d ward of the Village of New Brighton, through the middle of which the public road called Burger Avenue now runs. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Currituck, Virginia, where he opened a store, which, under the management of his wife, proved a success, Mr. Mersereau himself being occupied with other pursuits. He remained at the South several years, and accumulated a considerable amount of money. Having concluded to return to the North, he and his family embarked on a small schooner, in the hold of which he had stowed his personal effects, with a quantity of staves on the deck. During the voyage they encountered a violent storm, which capsized the vessel, and all except Mr. Mersereau and his wife were drowned. By great exertion he succeeded in bringing her to the bottom of the vessel, from which she was repeatedly washed by the waves, but as often recovered by him. At length, totally exhausted, she slipped from the vessel, and sank beyond recovery. For forty-eight hours he clung to his precarious support, until a passing Philadelphia vessel, which he signalled by waving his coat, rescued him. This was not his only escape from a watery grave; at one time he was thrown into the sea from a small boat, at the South, but escaped by swimming to the shore half a mile distant. At another time his boat was upset by a squall off Port Johnson, sometimes called "Rotten Meadow," but he was rescued by a passing vessel.

In November, 1779, he purchased of his father-in-law Rolf the property above mentioned, containing 140 acres. The farm house, built by the father of Mr. Rolf, stood near the site of the present mansion house of Mrs. Bement, and after the fashion of the day was constructed of stone, long and low.

The Burger house, which recently stood fronting the water, but now removed further up the Avenue, was built for Mr. Mersereau by John Hilleker, a builder of some note at that

time. Here he lived with his mother for several years, until she married Peter Prall, who lived in the house now occupied by Eder Vreeland, Esq., not far from Graniteville.

On this farm Mr. Mersereau built a tannery, which he placed under the superintendency of Stephen Wood. The tanner's house stood on, or very near the site of the residence of A. W. Sexton, and the remains of the vats were visible until recently. Mr. Mersereau's second wife was Maria Bennett of Long Island, a sister of the wife of the late Rev. P. J. Van Pelt, D.D. By her he had but one child, a daughter who married Henry F. Heberton, Esq., of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of Mrs. C. J. Good and her sister Mrs. Curry, of Port Richmond.

Beside the farm already mentioned, Mr. Mersereau was the owner of several large and valuable parcels of real estate. At one time he owned all those lots lying between the Mill Road and the Pond, and extending from the Shore Road to the Post Farm. He also owned the mill afterwards known as Bodine's mill, and the property adjacent; he built another mill at the termination of the Old Place Road; he also built the two brick houses on the Shore Road, Port Richmond, near Jewett's White Lead Works, one of which he sold to his brother-in-law, Dr. Van Pelt, and in the other he resided until he died. In connection with this house, he owned 30 acres of land which his executors sold to Peter N. and Eder V. Haughwout, and which now constitutes an important and beautiful portion of the Village of Port Richmond. The large building usually known as the Port Richmond or Continental Hotel, at one time belonged to him; from the wharf in front of this hotel, John Ryers ran a ferry boat to New York, fare 25 cents. John Hilleker, who built the house next east of the brick house occupied by Mr. Mersereau, built a wharf nearly opposite his residence, the remains of which are still to be seen, from which he ran an opposition ferry, fare 18 cents. Mr. Mersereau bought both of these ferries, and ran his boats from the old wharf. At the time Ryers ran his ferry, the place was known as "Ryers'

Ferry;" after the change of owners, it was called "Mersereau's Ferry," by which name it was known until that of Port Richmond supplanted it.

Mr. Mersereau was a very active and enterprising man, of a benevolent disposition, and exceedingly kind to his slaves, of whom he had several; one of them, "Old Holly," may be remembered by some persons still living.

The following characteristic anecdote is related of Mr. M. Early one morning a stranger was found lying on the old wharf at Port Richmond, who was either very ill, or by some means had been severely injured; though still living, he was unconscious when found; nobody recognized him or remembered ever to have seen him before. A great many people were naturally attracted to the spot, and among them Mr. Mersereau. The inquiry was, what was to be done with him; one had no time to attend to him; another had no accommodations for him, and each looked on him and went on his way. At length a clergyman came to look at him, and when Mr. M. inquired what had better be done with the man, replied that he was unable to advise about the matter, and passed on. At length Mr. M. and a colored man were the only ones left with the stranger; "Come," said he to his companion, "the priest and the Levite have looked upon him and gone on their ways; we will be the Samaritans, and perform our duty as neighbors to the stranger," and they provided for his comfort.

Mr. M. was Member of Assembly from this County in 1807-'8 and '9, Supervisor of Northfield in 1815, and for many years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

NATHAN BARRETT.

Nathan Barrett was born on the second day of February, 1795, in what is now the town of Hope, Waldo county, State of Maine, that State being then a territorial dependency of

Massachusetts. In early life he was apprenticed to a tanner, and served his full term of apprenticeship. During this period he was called upon to assist in defending the coast from the aggressions of the British, who were then menacing it, but he was never engaged in any important military enterprise. When he was "out of his time," an affection in one of his arms rendered him unable to follow the business to which he had been trained; consequently, he entered into the employment of a relative who carried on the dyeing business in Boston, where he learned to be a finisher. In 1819, when the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment was organized and located on Staten Island, he was one of the original stockholders, and was appointed superintendent of the finishing department. In 1832, he was appointed general superintendent of the works of the establishment, which he conducted with great ability, and to the great profit of the stockholders. In the autumn of 1851, he resigned his position and severed his connections with the company, and immediately commenced the erection of the extensive dyeing works on Cherry Lane, which went into operation March 17th, 1852. This establishment was under his control and direction until July, 1865, on the 12th day of which month he sailed for Europe with the double purpose of improving his health, and acquiring information of the European improvements in dyeing, and its kindred arts. During his absence he visited England, Scotland, Ireland and France, in which latter country he was taken seriously ill, and returned to England, and died in London on the 8d day of October, 1865. His remains were conveyed to his home, and interred in his family burial ground, in the Staten Island Cemetery, North Shore.

In person, Col. Barrett was a large man, and dignified in his demeanor. In politics he professed to be a democrat, but refused to be bound by party ties. He had no political aspirations, though such was his popularity and acknowledged ability, that he might have attained high position had he desired it. He was twice supervisor of Castleton, and

once superintendent of the poor of the county, and these were the highest political offices he was ever willing to accept. He obtained his title of Colonel by being elected to that office by the Staten Island regiment. About 1832 he purchased the farm of Cornelius Britton on the North Shore, which extended from Broadway to near Taylor street; the western portion of it he sold, and laid out the remainder into several streets, and a large number of lots, which is now known as "the village."

During his term of service as supervisor, he initiated the proceedings against the corrupt "ring," which had so long preyed upon the county treasury, and as a superintendent of the poor, he happened to be "the right man in the right place." He found our county poor-house in a disgraceful condition; the poor were not provided with knives, forks, or spoons, nor even with a table, but took their allotted portion of food, and slunk away into holes and corners to devour it like dogs; there was no separate accommodations for the sexes, no conveniences for cleanliness, no provisions for educating the children, but all was disorder, confusion and filth. Col. Barrett soon inspired his associates with his spirit, and the necessary improvements were at once commenced; new buildings were erected, and reformatory measures adopted in every department, and to the minutest details, and before his term expired he had succeeded in bringing the institution to its present respectable condition.

He was liberal, but unostentatious in his benefaction, upright and consistent in his Christian deportment, and for several years before his decease, a member and an officer of Trinity Chapel, afterwards the Church of the Ascension. In every sense he was a public benefactor, an exemplary citizen, and a good man.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

It is seldom, indeed, that individual enterprise and genius have accomplished results so important, so universally bene-

ficial not only to the individual himself, but to the community, to the country, and to the world, as in the instance of the individual whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island, on the 27th day of May, 1794. His father's family was of Holland descent, and had emigrated to America about the middle of the 17th century. His father, whose name was Cornelius also, was not remarkable for any peculiar traits of character, but was recognized as an industrious and honest man, engaged in agriculture chiefly. As there were no regular ferries established at that time between the Island and the city, he, as well as many others who were similarly engaged, owned a small sail-boat, or periaugua, with which to convey the produce of his land to a market in the city. It was usual among the farmers on the Island, who were owners of these vessels, to accommodate their neighbors, who had none of their own, to convey their articles to market also, and this necessity finally led to the establishment of regular ferries. It would occupy too much of our space to describe the struggles of the boy Cornelius to become the owner of a boat of his own, and how he eventually succeeded, and how to his gratification and pride, he became "Captain Cornell" before he became a man. It would be interesting to trace the workings of his indomitable perseverance to force a way for himself through life, to their wonderful results, but we can only glance at the prominent events in his career. For several years he was engaged in carrying passengers and freight to and from the city and Long Island, accumulating and saving until, at the age of eighteen, he found himself the Captain and principal owner of one of the largest periauguas which navigated the bay, beside being interested in several others engaged in the same business. In December, 1818, he was married to Miss Sophia Johnson, also a native of the Island, and the next year removed his residence to New York. About this time he became owner and master of the largest and fastest periaugua in the bay, which may be remembered by some yet living, as the "Dread." In 1815, he and his brother-in law,

Capt. John De Foreest, built the schooner Charlotte, (so named after the Captain's wife), which was regarded as something extraordinary at that time, and which proved to be a successful vessel.

In 1817 he attracted the notice of Thomas Gibbons, who was engaged in carrying passengers between New York and Philadelphia in steamboats, which just then began to be extensively employed, and was offered the situation of captain of one of them, still spoken of by those whose memories go back to that date, as "The Mouse in the Mountain," at a salary of one thousand dollars per year. This was not half as much as he was making by his sailing vessels, but his clear head perceived that steam must eventually triumph; he therefore accepted the offer, that he might render himself familiar with this new motive power.

A few months after he had commenced his new career, he was assigned to a larger boat, "The Bellona," then just completed. Mr. Vanderbilt then removed to Elizabethport, and shortly after to New Brunswick, to which all Philadelphia passengers were conveyed, and from which they were carried by coaches across the State. At the solicitation of his employer, he undertook to conduct the hotel, at which the passengers remained all night, in connection with the steamboat, and made both remunerative, which they had not been before. In 1827, he leased the Elizabethport and New York ferry from Mr. Gibbons for seven years, at the expiration of which the lease was renewed for seven years more. This also proved to be successful under his management.

Having obtained the skill and experience which he had desired, he cut loose from Gibbons, though tempting offers were made to him to remain, and the man was master of himself again.

Immediately he commenced building steamboats, and established lines on Long Island Sound and on the Hudson river, running in opposition to lines long established, but as his boats were better and faster, and his rates lower, success again crowned his efforts. The discovery of gold in Califor-

nia, and the consequent rush to that country, suggested a new enterprise to his ever active mind, which culminated in the establishment of a route *via* Nicaragua, in July, 1851, with steamers on both oceans. In 1853 he sold his steamers to the Transit Company. About this time he built the "North Star," and with his family made the tour of Europe in it. The vessel attracted the attention and admiration of the people and the press at every port at which she touched, and the man who could conceive the idea, and had the means of building such a vessel, which eclipsed all the barges of royalty, attracted no less attention and wonder.

In 1855 he established a line of steamers from New York to Havre, which, like every enterprise that had felt the magic of his touch, proved eminently successful. Among these steamers was the Vanderbilt, which proved to be the swiftest ocean steamer afloat.

In the Spring of 1862, unlike thousands of others who took advantage of the necessities of the country to promote their own personal interests, he gave the splendid steamer Vanderbilt to the Government, a most munificent and timely gift, which Congress recognized by a vote of thanks and of a gold medal. This steamer was of 5,000 tons burden, and cost eight hundred thousand dollars.

During the time he was occupied in the steamboat business, he built and owned over one hundred steam vessels of all descriptions.

The history of the life of such a man as Cornelius Vanderbilt, presents too many prominent points to be taken up and considered in detail, in a sketch necessarily brief: we can therefore but summarily glance at what remains to be narrated.

Of late years he has gradually withdrawn himself from all connection with steamboat business, and turned his attention to railroads. In this, as in all else he ever undertook, he has not been content until he could stand at the head, and is now recognized as the railroad king of the country; his influence is felt far and wide, and he has it in his power materially to

affect the business of the country ; Wall Street quakes as he passes through it, for the keen and vigilant spirits of that habitation of Mammon recognize the presence of a master.

The query naturally presents itself, wherein lies the secret of this extraordinary success? It cannot be ascribed to a combination of fortunate circumstances, for there was little or no failure in anything he undertook. Perhaps it lies in his power to judge more than in anything else. In the words of another, "He appears to possess an intuitive judgment of men and things. Consequently all his plans are first carefully considered ; every possible contingency provided for, so that when he executes them he strikes with a strong arm, because a confident one." With such judgment, combined with energy and perseverance, success was the natural result.

There is another feature in the character of Commodore Vanderbilt, which must not be overlooked ; he has not suffered his intercourse and struggles with the world to harden his heart or to extinguish the kindlier emotions of his nature ; it is said that when he returned from his European excursion in the *North Star*, the steamer was stopped when she arrived opposite the residence of his mother, and he went on shore to greet her first of all on his return.

The rich are usually regarded as uncharitable ; it has even passed into a proverb that wealth is selfish, but to the rich men of the present generation, at least, the adage is not applicable. Commodore Vanderbilt's benefactions have not been ostentatious, but they have been numerous and valuable, to what extent will only be known when that day which shall reveal all things, shall have arrived.

In the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island, is an elegant and costly mausoleum, crowned with a beautiful marble statue of Grief. Within its granite walls lie enclosed the dust of many who were dear to him while they lived, and where his own venerable form is destined to repose in peace, when the strife of life is over.

Since the above was written, Commodore Vanderbilt has departed this life. After a protracted illness, he died January 4th, 1877.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

The subject of this sketch was born at Scarsdale, (Fox Meadows,) in the county of Westchester, N. Y., on the 21st day of June, 1774. He was the seventh son of Jonathan G. Tompkins, who was one of only three persons who adhered to the cause of the country during the Revolution in the town where they resided, and lived to see his son not only repeatedly elected to the office of Governor of his native State, but elevated to the second office of the nation. Governor Tompkins was educated at Columbia College, and admitted to the bar in 1797. In 1798 he married Hannah, daughter of Mangle Minthorne, a wealthy resident of New York City, his wife, at the time of the marriage, being only sixteen years of age. He at once took a high stand in his profession. In 1801 he was chosen a representative of the city in the convention to revise the Constitution of the State. In 1802 he was elected a Member of the Legislature of the State. In 1804 he was appointed a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy made by the election of Justice Morgan to the office of governor. In 1805 and '6 he was a Member of Congress. In 1807 he was elected Governor of the State over Morgan Lewis. The term of office of the governor then was three years, and in 1810 he was re-elected over Jonas Platt. In 1818 he was re-elected over Stephen Van Rensselaer. In 1816 he was again elected governor, Rufus King then opposing him. In 1817 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and, consequently, resigned the office of governor, and was succeeded by John Taylor, then lieutenant-governor. In 1821 he was chosen a delegate from the county of Richmond to the constitutional convention of the State; of this body he was appointed president, and it was the last public office which he held. He died on the 11th day of June, 1825, at his residence on Staten Island.

In his official capacity during the last war with Great Britain, he had frequent occasion to visit the military works at

the Narrows, and thus became familiar with the beautiful sites on the Island. On the 12th of June, 1814, he made his first purchase of land in Richmond County ; it was a tract of forty-seven acres, covering a part of Tompkinsville. Subsequently he bought several other parcels, until he became the owner of nearly seven hundred acres. The village which bore his name until it was absorbed by the corporations of New Brighton and Edgewater, was laid out by him, and the streets still known as Arietta, Minthorne, Griffen, Sarah Ann, and Hannah, were named after his children. About 1816, at his own personal expense, he laid out and opened the public road known as Richmond Turnpike across the Island, from the landing at Tompkinsville to the Blazing Star Ferry, now known as Linoleumville, a distance of over eight miles, to the width of four rods, and was instrumental in establishing a line of stages thereon, which, in connection with his own steamboat, the Nautilus, for many years was the route of travel between New York and Philadelphia.

During his residence on the Island, he and his family worshipped in the Reformed Dutch Church at Port Richmond, until the church of the same denomination at Tompkinsville was built, upon land donated, and with funds largely contributed by himself. He was a warm friend of the pastor of that church, Rev. P. I. Van Pelt, D.D., and aided him liberally in his numerous benevolent enterprises.

The last public effort of Governor Tompkins was the delivery of an oration in the church at Tompkinsville on the National Anniversary, 1828.

Towards the close of his life he was doomed to suffer pecuniary embarrassments, owing to the tardy justice of his country, and though numerous obstacles were thrown in his way in his efforts to collect what was justly due to him, he finally triumphed over them all.

A contemporary says of him: "We fondly turn our recollections towards him as one of the most amiable, benevolent and true-hearted men that ever lived. He bore the stamp of this feeling of kindness towards his fellow

men, in his open and frank countenance, in his easy and unaffected address, in the very tones of his voice, in his every day intercourse with society."

His remains were interred in the family vault in St. Mark's Church, in the city of New York.

SAMUEL RUSSELL SMITH, M.D.

Dr. Smith was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 10th day of April, 1801. Of his early youth we know but little, but at the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a bookstore in the city of New York. After serving in this capacity for a time, he entered the drug business, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine, which he prosecuted to a successful issue, graduating at the University of the State of New York, in the class of 1828. In May of that year, he came to Tompkinsville, and began the practice of his profession, which he pursued successfully until his death, which occurred December 24th, 1851.

In person, Dr. Smith was slightly under the ordinary stature; of a frame by no means robust, but active in all his movements. His voice was soft and low, and a smile perpetually played upon his countenance, which was indicative of the kindness and benevolence of his heart. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, in which he was remarkably successful. He was no respecter of persons, for all ranks and conditions of life equally received his attentions when required. As an instance of the goodness of his heart, the following anecdote is worthy of preservation.

One cold winter night, after a more than ordinary fatiguing day's work, he was awakened by a loud rap at his door. Upon answering the call, he found a poor lighterman there, who said his wife required the doctor's services as soon as possible. "I will come immediately," was his reply. Without delay he prepared himself to face the snow-storm, which

was raging without, and hastened to the lighterman's dwelling. After he had performed the duty required of him, and as he was preparing to return to his home, the lighterman tendered him five silver dollars, at the same time remarking, "I have been saving up this money for several weeks, knowing that I would soon need your services, but as there is but little doing in my business at this season of the year, it is all I have been able to raise."

"No, no," replied the doctor, putting his hand behind him, "you need that money just now more than I do; your expenses, in the present condition of your family, will be heavier than usual, so instead of taking your money, you must allow me to add to it," at the same time laying a five dollar bank note upon the table, and hurrying away to avoid hearing the poor man's expressions of gratitude. This was so characteristic of the man, that when the recipient of the doctor's bounty related the circumstance to his fellows on the following morning, it created no surprise whatever, but one of them remarked, "That's just like Dr. Smith." Though the saying that a man "had not an enemy in the world" has become exceedingly trite, it was never more applicable than to the subject of this sketch. The grief of the community at his death was universal.

“K.”

INDUSTRIES, &c.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

This establishment was organized in the year 1819, under the firm name of Barrett, Tileston & Co., and continued in successful operation for a period of about six years; a charter of incorporation was then obtained under the title which heads this article. The late Samuel Marsh was elected President, which position he held with great credit to himself and profit to the stockholders until his death, which occurred after he had been elected President for the forty-ninth successive year.

The business of the Establishment is the dyeing and cleansing of all kinds of garments for ladies and gentlemen, as well as goods in the piece and in wholesale quantities.

This Establishment also carried on the silk printing very extensively, employing at one time sixty block printers and as many attendants, and also printing by steam power. By this branch of manufacture the popular silk handkerchiefs were introduced, and sold in every State in the Union.

The steady increase of the business of the concern compelled a corresponding increase in buildings and machinery, until it is now the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the United States, if not in the world.

To give the reader an idea of the immense business carried on here, we must commence with the receiving room, where the goods are deposited each day when received from its offices in New York. In this department about forty females are employed in tacking the goods and sewing thread numbers on each article, in every department.

Next to this is the Silk Fancy Dye House, where fifty men are employed in dyeing all kinds of silk goods, ribbons, tissues, barages, velvets, dresses, and in fact all kinds of silk

goods which are found in our market. The dyers in charge of this department are very skilful, and of these the Establishment always has a full corps.

Adjoining this is the wholesale Worsted Dye House, where merinos, delains, alpacas, tabby velvets and a variety of other goods, are skilfully converted from unsaleable to saleable colors. A large amount of machinery is employed in these departments, as well as in the finishing rooms where the goods are taken after being dyed. Here also much skill is employed in giving the dyed fabric the appearance of new goods.

Passing from this branch of the work, we come to the Book back department, where about fifty men are employed in the manufacture of book-binders' cloth. Here is machinery of the value of more than \$75,000 in constant operation. This Establishment has obtained a perfection in this branch, unequalled by any similar concern in this country, and surpassed by none elsewhere. A constant addition of valuable machinery is rendered necessary in order to keep pace with the growing demand of trade.

Next in order is the Cotton Dye House, where are upwards of thirty dyeing machines constantly running. Here may be seen every variety of cotton fabrics, such as window shades or Hollands, umbrella cloth, wigans, selesias, serges, cambrics, &c. These goods are received direct from the mills, done up in bales, and before dyeing are singed by being passed over red hot iron plates to remove the lint or fibres, after which they are bleached in large tubs, which contain about two tons of cotton each. When thoroughly white and clean, the goods are sent to the dye-house and dyed to the colors ordered; after which they are taken to the Calendar Room, where are ten large calendars constantly at work on these goods to finish or glaze them. From this the goods are taken to the folding and packing rooms, where they are made ready for shipment to the merchants. These departments employ seventy-five men and women.

Where so much machinery is in constant motion, there is also much wear and tear, which renders it necessary to keep

all kinds of mechanics on the premises. The most noticeable in this line is the Machine Shop with its expensive lathes and other tools; five men are ordinarily employed here. The Carpenter's Shop, with its circular saws, planing mills, etc., employs five men. The Blacksmith Shop and Plumber's Shop has four men.

On the premises is a Maxam gas machine, which furnishes gas for the Establishment made from gasoline.

The steam power is furnished by thirteen boilers, and the motive power by two large and six smaller engines; it requires three thousand tons of coal per annum to supply these boilers.

Attached to the premises is a large pond covering an area of several acres, which supplies the establishment with water.

Mr. J. T. Young, President, and Mr. Joshua Mersereau, Secretary, are gentlemen well known for their sterling business qualifications, and to whom the Establishment is largely indebted for its present growth and prosperity.

The principal office of the company is 98 Duane street; besides which, it has other offices at 752 Broadway, and 610 Sixth Avenue, New York; 166 and 168 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, and 40 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.'S FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

This establishment is located on Cherry Lane, in the sixth ward of the village of New Brighton. It was organized in March, 1851, by Col. Nathan Barrett, Nathan M. Heal, Joseph H. Heal, Edwin B. Heal and Abraham C. Wood, who formed the copartnership under the above title, the buildings having been erected the previous year.

The capital originally invested was \$12,000, of which Col. Barrett contributed one-half. The business went on steadily and prosperously from its commencement; much of the

profits was annually invested in enlargements and improvements both in buildings and machinery.

The health of Col. Barrett began to fail seriously in 1865, and he determined to take a voyage to Europe, hoping to derive benefit therefrom physically, and to accomplish a long cherished desire of visiting French and English Dyeing Establishments, in order to gain information that might be of service to this Establishment, founded principally by his enterprise, capital and skill, and in the success of which he felt a deep interest. His intelligent foresight induced him, with the consent and approval of his associates, to take the necessary steps to place the concern on the best foundation for stability, by changing the copartnership into a corporation, which was done on the 12th day of July 1865, with a capital of \$132,000, represented by thirteen hundred and twenty shares of one hundred dollars each. The day this change was consummated he sailed for Europe. Very soon after his arrival out, his disease assumed a more virulent aspect, and he died in the city of London on the 3d day of October, 1865; thus were frustrated his hopes and his purposes.

The members of the original co-partnership were also the stockholders in the new corporation; Col. Barrett being the first President, Nathan M. Heal, V. Pres't, and Abm. C. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer. After the decease of Col. Barrett, Mr. N. M. Heal was chosen President, and Joseph H. Heal V. Pres't, Mr. Wood continuing in the offices originally held by him, and these continue to be the officers of the Company to the present time.

In 1862 the business of the Company had so increased as to require a larger supply of water than their streams and pond afforded. In this emergency, some land, with several springs of fine water, was purchased from the late Rev. Samuel White, distant about three thousand feet from the Establishment, and below its level; pipes were laid underground, through which the water is forced by a steam pump as occasion requires. In 1866 it was deemed advisable to secure a still larger supply, and the Company purchased the

farm of the late John M. Post, containing twenty-eight acres, adjacent to the first purchase, on which were copious springs of excellent water. This latter investment has, in every respect, been a profitable one to the stockholders. Its inception and successful consummation are to be attributed to the sagacity and good judgment of the President, Mr. Nathan M. Heal.

The buildings of the Company cover an area of an acre and a quarter, and the business, when in full operation, gives employment to about four hundred persons.

FIRE-BRICK AND GAS RETORT MANUFACTORY.

Midway between Rossville and Tottenville, on the shore of the Sound, and in the hamlet known as Kreischerville, are "The New York Fire-Brick, and Staten Island Clay Retort Works." In this establishment fire-bricks and gas retorts are manufactured. The works cover an acre and a quarter of land, and was established in 1845 by B. Kreischer, Esq., but the style of the firm now is "B. Kreischer and Son." On the opposite shore, in the State of New Jersey, are similar works, but the material there found is inferior to that found at Kreischerville, which is a very white and homogeneous clay. This material is also used for putting a gloss on paper, and by the aid of sulphuric acid, alum may be produced. The clay is dug from pits, and is found at various depths from the surface. The value of the articles manufactured here amounts to about fifty thousand dollars annually, and the amount of capital invested is about one hundred thousand dollars. The number of men employed is from fifty to seventy-five, and sometimes more.

The composition of the material used in this establishment is very similar, if not identical, with that found near Amboy, in New Jersey, the analysis of which by Prof. Cook is as follows:

Alumina.....	39.94
Silicic acid, combined	42.23
Silicic acid, free.....	1.23
Silica, quartz sand.....	.71
Peroxide of iron.....	.41
Potash.....	.47
Titanic acid.....	1.63
Water, combined	13.44
	<hr/>
	100.04

Office 58 Goerck Street, New York.

LINOLEUM COMPANY.

A short distance southwest of Long Neck, or Travisville, as it is now called, at the westerly extremity of Richmond Turnpike, on the shores of Staten Island Sound, stand the works of "The American Linoleum Manufacturing Company," a new enterprise, recently located on the Island, and the only one of the kind in the United States. It is a joint-stock concern, with a capital of \$450,000, three-fourths of which is owned in England. The article manufactured is the "Patent Linoleum Floor-cloth," made from pulverized or ground cork and linseed oil, an article quite as ornamental as oil-cloth, but much more durable, and though more costly at first, is much cheaper on account of its durability.

The Company own about 200 acres of land, and commenced building in August, 1873, and the works now (May, 1876) cover an area of about seven acres. The manufactured goods were in market for the first time in January, 1875. They employ ordinarily about sixty men, and their collective steam power is that of about 140 horses.

Mr. Joseph Wild is the president of the company, and Mr. J. Cartledge manufacturing director.

The office of the Company is at 90 and 92 Thomas Street,

New York city; Mr. C. H. Pepper, 1283 Broadway, is the retail agent.

The article manufactured by this Company is becoming constantly more popular, requiring a continued increase of facilities for producing it.

WHITELEAD AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTORIES.

A few rods east of the old steamboat landing at Port Richmond, and between the Shore road and the shore of Kill Van Kull, are the Whitelead works of John Jewett and Sons; this constituted the original firm; the present consists of G. W. Jewett, J. A. Dean, C. H. Jewett and O. D. Jewett.

The works are built upon the site of the old oil factory, which was burned many years ago, and have been much enlarged and extended since their first erection in 1842. They now occupy two and a half acres of land; the principal building is of brick, three stories high, and one hundred and fifty feet in length, with a brick wing at right angles, nearly as long; the corroding houses cover an area of 200 by 125 feet; the machinery is propelled by engines, in the aggregate, of one hundred and fifty horse power. About seventy-five men are usually employed, and about two thousand tons of whitelead are manufactured annually.

Two of the partners of the above described establishment, Messrs. G. W. Jewett and J. A. Dean, commenced the manufacture of linseed oil in 1869. The buildings, which are nearly a mile West of the Whitelead Works, also stand between the Shore Road and Kill Van Kull, and partly on a large wharf. The main building is of brick, three stories high, one hundred and twenty feet long by seventy-six feet wide, with an addition seventy-six by twenty-five feet, and a tower containing a public clock. This establishment employs about fifty men, and manufactures about half a million of gallons of oil annually.

DE JONGE'S PAPER FACTORY.

This establishment was originally located in New York city, but as business increased, and additional facilities became imperative, the works were removed to Staten Island in 1852. They are located on the South side of Richmond Turnpike, about half a mile from Tompkinsville. Louis Dejonge and Charles F. Bentgraf are the proprietors, and carry on the business of coloring, printing, and finishing fancy paper, under the style of Louis Dejonge & Co. The capital invested is about \$200,000, and the annual value of the manufactures about \$300,000. The works cover an area of about two acres, the principal building is about 250 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a wing at right angles of 125 by 30 feet. From 110 to 120 hands are regularly employed in the establishment, and the engines, in the aggregate, are about one hundred horse power.

The office of the Company is at 71 and 73 Duane Street, New York city.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

By far the most important of the industries of Staten Island is its oyster business, which is carried on in several parts of this and the neighboring counties, where the sea shores offer the proper facilities, chiefly by inhabitants of Mariner's Harbor. The business would be of very limited extent and of trifling importance, if confined to the vicinity of the residences of the proprietors. There are so many conditions and contingencies attending it, that nothing more than a very general description can be given.

The business is necessarily not local, but extends in its multitudinous ramifications from the shores of Long Island Sound to the rivers of Virginia. There are numerous large

schooners, owned wholly or in part upon Staten Island, engaged exclusively in transporting oysters from the rivers of the last mentioned State to the metropolitan market, or to more northern shores, to be planted, where they are left to grow and fatten until they are in proper condition to sell. In addition to these large sea-going schooners, there are numerous smaller sailing vessels occupied in carrying the small, or seed oysters, from one place to another for planting, or the mature mollusk from the beds where they were placed to grow and fatten, to the dealers in the metropolis and elsewhere. The vessels employed in this trade, hailing from Staten Island, may be counted by the hundreds, while the individuals subsisting thereby may be enumerated by thousands, while the capital invested may be estimated by millions. When the season is fair, and no adverse circumstances intervene, the business is lucrative, sometimes remarkably so; but success depends so much on judgment and experience, that a novice, under the most favorable circumstances, lacking these, would more frequently fail than succeed. There are, besides, so many accidents beyond the perception of human sagacity, or the control of human power, that the business, at the best, may be considered, in a great degree, precarious. Sometimes whole cargoes, worth thousands of dollars, are lost at sea on the passage, either by storm or by diseases peculiar to oysters themselves; sometimes valuable beds are ruined by these diseases, or by fishes, especially drums, which crush the shells and suck out their contents, and in a great variety of other ways the expenses and labors of a season are sometimes suddenly and irretrievably lost. No cultivator or dealer is able to estimate with any degree of certainty, at the beginning of a season, what its results may be. Patience and indomitable perseverance, together with a competent capital at hand, are the only conditions which will, not insure success, but render it probable.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

This road extends from Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, and is thirteen miles in length, and its original cost was about \$300,000.

The first meeting of citizens to discuss the practicability of constructing the road, was held in the village of Richmond, on the 2d day of August, 1851, at which Articles of Association were submitted, discussed and adopted, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 18th day of October, 1851. On that day an election was held for the first Board of Directors, and resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz: Joseph H. Seguine, Joel Wolfe, Edwin R. Bennet, Stephen Seguine, Henry Cole, Henry L. Seaman, Henry Van Hovenborgh, Peter C. Cortelyou, John G. Seguine, William Totten, George White, William King, and Cornelius White.

Joseph H. Seguine was elected President, Stephen Seguine Treasurer, and George White, Secretary. The first annual report was made to the State Engineer and Surveyor on the 30th day of September, 1852.

Numerous obstacles presented themselves to prevent the speedy completion of the road, not the least of which was the difficulty of securing a right of way over the lands of several landed proprietors, and in January, 1855, it became necessary for the company to apply to the Legislature for an extension of time to construct their road.

The first receipts from passengers was on the 23d day of April, 1860, the trains running only a part of the way, but on the 2d day of June, of that year, the formal opening of the road took place.

Through various embarrassments and difficulties, monetary and otherwise, the conductors of the enterprise have persevered, until the road may now be considered as a permanent institution of the county.

BREWERIES.

Among the principal industries of Staten Island must be included its breweries for the manufacture of lager beer. The Island appears to have been selected as a locality peculiarly adapted to this manufacture, on account of the number and copiousness of its springs of excellent water. These establishments, collectively, pay an immense revenue tax, and this tax is one dollar on each barrel; the amount of the tax indicates the number of barrels brewed annually.

The largest of these establishments is Bechtel's Brewery, at Stapleton. It was founded in 1853 by John Bechtel. In 1865 he sold the whole concern to his son, George Bechtel, the present proprietor. The capital invested amounts to the enormous sum of \$400,000. In 1865 the revenue tax of this Brewery amounted to \$10,000, and, in 1875, to \$60,000. It employs about fifty hands.

The next Brewery in importance is the Clifton, in Edgewater. It is invested with some degree of interest from the fact that it was established by Gen. Garabaldi and his partner, Meucci, in 1851. Since their day it has passed through the hands of several proprietors: viz., Louis Gross, Christian Trefz, Gabriel Mayer, at whose decease it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, David Mayer and Fr. Bachmann. The capital invested amounts to \$250,000, and its revenue tax was \$40,000 in 1875. It employs forty-five hands.

The Constanz Brewery, in Middletown, near the Four Corners, was so called from the name of the native place of one of its founders. It was established in 1852 by August Smidt & Co. After running it successfully for several years, it passed into the hands of Finzel & Decker; they, in turn, sold it to Joseph Setz, and, recently, he conveyed it to Monroe Eckstein, the present proprietor. The capital invested amounts to \$250,000. Its revenue tax in 1875 was \$18,000, and it employs twenty hands.

The Atlantic Brewery, at Stapleton, is owned by Rubsam

& Horrmann. It was established in 1870, has a capital of \$175,000, and employs thirty-three hands.

Bischoff's Brewery was established, at Stapleton, in 1854 or '5, by — Gillich. Subsequently it became the property of Wolf & Reinhardt, and now belongs to George Bischoff. Its capital is about \$75,000, its revenue tax \$11,000, and it employs twenty hands.

There are several other similar establishments on the Island, but not on so large a scale as the above. At the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, there were eleven prizes awarded to brewers in the United States, three of which were awarded to Staten Island brewers; viz., to Mayer & Bachmann, George Bechtel, and Rubsam & Horrmann. Eckstein, Bischoff, and several others, did not compete.

“L.”

OLD FAMILIES.

THE OLD FAMILIES.

PRELIMINARY.

In preparing a history of the old families of Staten Island, it was intended at the outset to give the genealogical descents of each as full as it was possible to obtain them; we have done so, but not in the manner first proposed. Insuperable obstacles have presented themselves on every side. Two or three have declined to impart any information, probably because they knew so little of their own families, that they had none to impart, or, for some other unexplained reason. In the vast majority of instances, however, inquiries have been cheerfully answered, and every possible facility afforded, but the most of them have been unable to go further back into the past than their own grandfathers. Family bible records have afforded but little assistance, as in most cases they give only the dates of the births or deaths, or both, of individuals, without informing us what relationship they bore to other individuals mentioned in the same record, and which the families themselves are unable to trace. Other records, again, inform us that "Father A," or "Mother B," died on a certain day, without informing us whose father or mother they were, or even giving us the full name of the individual. In several instances, we have succeeded in obtaining a perfect chain of descent of some branch of a family from the original emigrant, or settlers, down to their descendants of the present day, as in the Bodine, Mersereau, Vanderbilt, Winant, and other families. Obviously, it was impossible to trace the descent of each branch of each family, for it would have been an almost interminable, and constantly accumulating labor. These, and other difficulties constantly presenting themselves, the original design was, of necessity,

abandoned, and instead thereof, the reader is presented with such notices of the old members of their respective families, as we have been able to find in the records of the county, the several churches and the families themselves, leaving each to trace out his own pedigree from the materials thus furnished, if he is able. Imperfect as these notices may be, it must be gratifying to the descendants of these old families to read the names of some of their ancestors, of whom, perhaps, they never heard before.

It will be observed, that in numerous instances we give the full maiden name of the wife and mother, and the dates of the *baptisms* of the children; these are taken from the records of the Dutch church. In other instances, we give only the baptismal names of the wife and mother, and the dates of the *births* of the children; these are taken from the records of St. Andrew's Church, as are all the records of marriages.

A blank space has been left after the record of each family, for the purpose of adding, in pencil, such names as may be desired.

On Staten Island, as well as elsewhere, there are a few families whose ancestors reflect no credit on their descendants, or whose descendants reflect no credit on their ancestors; these, for obvious reasons, have been omitted.

ALSTON.

Originally this was a Scotch family ; one of its most noted members was Charles Alston, a celebrated Scotch physician, and author. He died in 1760.

Joseph Alston, the son-in-law of Aaron Burr, and a former Governor of South Carolina, was also of this family.

The first of the name on Staten Island was David Alston, who came here from New Jersey, somewhere about the beginning of the Revolution. He was commissioned a Captain in the British army, his company was composed of provincial loyalists, or tories ; he owned the property recently belonging to the estate of Samuel Decker, deceased, in Northfield. The large stone house in which he lived and died, was demolished a few years ago. He died between the 6th and 14th of May, 1805, for these are the dates of his will and its probate. He speaks, in that document, of his sons Warren, Japhet and David. It is said that he continued to draw his half-pay from the British Government as long as he lived.

His son Japhet, at the time of his death, which occurred July 31, 1842, at the Four Corners, Castleton, was the father of Moses Alston, Esq., late twice sheriff of the county, and of his brothers David,* Japhet, Adam,* George and William.

A copy of Captain Alston's Commission is given below, as an interesting and curious old document.

L. S. By His Excellency Sir William Howe, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive, &c., &c., &c.

To David Alston, Esq.:

By virtue of the Power and Authority in Me vested, I DO hereby constitute and appoint You to be a Captain of a Company in the Third Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Edward V. Dongan. You are

* Dead.

therefore to take the said Company into Your Care and Charge, and duly to exercise the Officers as Soldiers thereof in Arms, and to use Your best Endeavours to keep them in good Order and Discipline from Time to Time, as you shall receive from the General or Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, now and for the Time being Your Lieut.-Colonel Commandant or any other Your Superior officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War in Pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in You.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Head Quarters in New York, the Fifteenth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Six, in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

By his Excellency's Command,
ROBERT MACKENZIE.

W. HOWE.

ANDROVETTE.

This is one of the old families of the Island, but it was never very prominent nor very numerous; the notices of it therefore are few. They appear to have confined themselves chiefly to Westfield. The name occurs nowhere in the civil list of the county.

John is mentioned in the county records as having bought land of Tunis Egbert, Jan. 27, 1699, and as having sold land in 1705.

Peter and Rebecca Cole had the following children :

Daughter Rebecca, bap. Mar. 27, 1720.

Daughter Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 25, 1723, died in infancy.

Twins Elizabeth and Anna, bap. Jan. 1, 1726.

John and Leah Swam had son John bap. Apr. 7, 1729, and dau. Leah, bap. May 17, 1724; this John we find mentioned as collector of the West Division in 1767 and 1768. Peter and Caty his wife, had son Peter, born July 6, 1765; he made his will Dec. 21, 1792, proved Mar. 17, 1802, in which he speaks of his wife Catharine, his dau. Catharine, wife of Dow Storer; dau. Elizabeth, wife of Peter Latourette; dau. Mary, wife of Joseph Totten; sons Peter, Charles and John. These three sons were married as follows:

Peter and Elizabeth Slack, Jan. 4, 1789.

Charles and Margaret Slack, Sep. 11, 1797, and

John and Ann Cole, Aug. 21, 1802.

The family is at present represented by the three brothers, Cornelius C., John and Benjamin; their grandfather was usually known as Major John, and their father as young Major John.

BARNES.

George Barnes and Roger Barnes, brothers, came from England many years before the Revolution, but it is not certain that they came together. Roger bought land in February, 1762, in Southfield; George, about 1770, bought land in Castleton, and settled upon it. This was a large tract, lying at the southwest corner of the Turnpike and Manor Road. Constanz Brewery and the Child's Nursery occupy a part of it. Roger's wife's name was Ann, and they had a son Robert, born May, 1760, and a daughter Margaret, born April 8, 1766. George's wife's name was Dorothy, and they had the following children:

Elizabeth, born July 18, 1767.

John, born October 11, 1768.

Roger, born January 7, 1771.

They had, also, a son George.

Roger married Sally Lake, a sister of Bornt Lake, who was killed, (see Lake family,) and after the death of Roger, she married Richard Wood.

John married Margaret Perine, May 2, 1793, and they were the parents of Capt. John W. Barnes, of Port Richmond, and grandparents of Barnes Brothers, of the same place.

BEDELL.

We find this name at an early date in America, but not in connection with Staten Island. In 1673 we find Robbert Beedill, Daniel Beedel, Mathew Beedel, and John Beddell, enrolled among the inhabitants of Hempstead, Long Island. It is nearly a century after that date, that we find the name in any of the records of Richmond County. In 1768, Silas rendered a bill for "docktering," whence we infer that he was a physician. In the same year mention is made of John, who was County Treasurer when he died, in the early part of 1781. There is a Joseph also mentioned in 1770, but not the Joseph alluded to elsewhere as having been taken prisoner by the Americans when a boy; they were father and son. The father made his will Oct. 28, 1793, proved Nov. 19, same year, in which he speaks of his sons Jesse and Joseph, and his daughters Mary, Pattie, Pegge, Catharine and Jane; his wife's name was Catharine; his son Joseph was born Oct. 24, 1763; Jesse was born 1773, and died Aug. 28, 1852.

Stephen and Catharine Latourette were mar. May, 1766, and had a son David born July 19, 1771.

Silas (the doctor) and Mary his wife, had the following children:

Phebe, born Nov. 19, 1770.

James, born Apr. 9, 1773.

John, born Mar. 28, 1775.

James married Hetty Parker Jan. 12, 1806.

There was another John, wife Catharine, who had a dau. Hillite, born Apr. 7, 1771.

Stephen and Mary Donelly were mar. Mar. 9, 1808; Israel died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Aug. 30, 1830; he was the father of the Rev. Gregory Townsend Bedell, D.D., an eminent Divine of the Episcopal Church, who was born at Fresh Kill, Oct. 28, 1793, and died Aug. 30, 1834, just four years after his father to a day. Rev. Dr. Bedell was the father of the Rev. G. Thurston Bedell; Rev Dr. Bedell was

an only son ; he was also the nephew of the late Bishop Moore, his mother being sister of the Bishop.

BLAKE.

This family is of English origin ; the date of their arrival or settlement on the Island is not known, though it was probably about, or just anterior to the middle of the last century ; like most of the other families of the same nationality, they were decided royalists during the Revolution. The first name of the family we find on the Records is that of William, who married Mary Woglom, and had the following children, viz.:

John, born Sept. 28, 1763, died Sept. 30, 1852.

William, born Apr. 21, 1766, died Jan. 16, 1852.

Edward, born ——— 1773, died Dec. 14, 1845.

John married Tabitha Merrill, and died childless.

William married Ann Corsen, and had the following children : Daniel, lately deceased, William (drowned), Richard C. (still living in Illinois), Edward and George.

Edward was the father of Mrs. Margaret Minott, of West New Brighton.

John, usually known as Capt. John W. Blake, owned and occupied the now valuable property corner of Mill and Manor roads, West New Brighton, extending westward on both sides

of Cherry Lane, and embracing the site of the Dye Works of Barrett, Nephews & Co.

William owned and occupied the property on the Little Clove road, subsequently owned by D. Porter Lord.

Daniel, son of William, recently deceased, was the father of Daniel, captain of the Police force of the county, and the present representation of the family on the Island.

BODINE.

This family is of French origin. The name is not mentioned by Smiles among the Huguenots. The first historical allusion to the name that we have met is, a brief biographical account of John Bodin, who was a native of Angers, studied law and lectured at Toulouse; he wrote several works, and died of the plague at Laon, in 1596. The date of the emigration of the family to this country is not known, but it must have been in the latter part of the 17th or very early in the 18th century, for we find the name of John Bodine mentioned in the county records as having purchased land in 1701, and was still living in 1744, as we find his name and that of his wife Hester mentioned as having sold land at that date. Mention is also made in records at Albany of John Bodin, in 1707. It is probable that he was an emigrant, as we find him preserving the French orthography of his name Jean, and of his son, who came with him, Francois. Jean was also

a witness to a baptism in the R. D. Church, in April, 1720 ; he was therefore a Protestant, or Huguenot.

Francois* married Maria Dey, and they had a son named Jean, baptized in the same church Nov. 29th, 1719. Of this second Jean, or John, we find no account except that his wife's name was Dorcas, and that they had several children baptized. They were undoubtedly the parents of John Bodine, who was born in February, 1753, and of James Bodine, born in January, 1759. John died in March, 1835, nearly 82 years of age, and James in May, 1838, nearly 80 years of age. John married Catharine Britton, sister of the late Mr. Nathaniel Britton ; their sons were John, usually recognized in the local history of the North Shore, as "Squire John," Jacob, (the father of W. H. J. and Edmund Bodine, constituting the present firm of Bodine Brothers, the late Capt. John, James, Jacob and Albert, and three daughters ;) and Vincent, who removed from the Island. James was the father of the late Mr. Abraham Bodine, of Mariner's Harbor, and of several other sons and daughters now dead.

"Squire John" owned considerable property on the North Shore, among which was the mill, and the pond, and the land east of it, including the old Dongan Manor house, which he subsequently sold to his father, who died in that house in 1835. He also owned the property now occupied by the store of Pine, Hillyer & Co., the residence of Mr. C. M. Pine, and the dwelling west of it, in which he lived at the time of his decease.

* Vide App. N. (63.)

BOGART.

This family is of Dutch, and not of English extraction, as is generally supposed. The name was, originally, written Bogaert. The earliest mention of the name in the province occurs in an assessment roll of Breucklen (Brooklyn), dated 1673, where Theunes Gisbertse Bogaert is named, having the largest assessment on the roll. We find him again assessed in 1683. In 1715 we find the name of Simon enrolled among the militia of Kings County. Our theory is that this Simon had a brother Tunis, and that they were sons of Gysbert: for, in the assessment mentioned above, he is rated for three polls (himself and two sons); that these sons married on Long Island, the one a Ten Eyck, the other a Hageman, (for these names were common on Long, but were not found on Staten Island,) and then purchased land and removed here.

Simon Bogaert and Margarietje Ten Eyck had the following children, viz.:

A daughter Elisabet, bap. Oct. 18, 1719.

A daughter Margareta, bap. Dec. 3, 1722.

A son Simon, bap. May 19, 1726.

A son Gysbert, bap. Jan. 19, 1729.

A daughter Sarah, bap. Feb. 13, 1732, and perhaps others.

Tunis and Catharine Hegeman had the following children, viz.:

A son Isaak, bap. Nov. 2, 1718.

A son Adrian, bap. Dec. 18, 1720.

A son Abraham, bap. Apr. 21, 1723.

A daughter Maria, bap. Mar. 28, 1725.

A son Cornelius, bap. Mar. 2, 1729, and perhaps others.

Simon, (probably son of Simon,) and Martha, his wife, had the following children, viz.:

A daughter Mary, born Dec. 4, 1746.

A son Simon, born June 19, 1754.

A son Richard, born Feb. 22, 1757.

Isaac and Rachel had a son John, born Oct. 14, 1770; also

a son Simon, who was the father of the present representative of the family on the Island, Mr. Timothy C. Bogart, near the Four Corners.

BRAISTED.

Though this name has been identified with the county for a century and a half, the earliest notice of it in the old church records, is that of William and Christina Bouwman his wife, who had a son Johannes, bap. in 1715, and a son Andries, Aug. 18, 1719. In the county records we meet with him as having purchased land in 1730. Johannes, or John, son of William, married Trintje Haughwout, and had a son Jan, or John, bap. Aug. 18, 1741, and a son Peter, bap. Aug. 15, 1743. We then lose trace of the family for 30 years; then it appears again in the name of Egbert and Rachel his wife, who had a son Egbert, born May 6, 1773. The next and only remaining notice we have of the family in the last century is the marriage of John and Nautchie (Anna) Martling, daughter of John Martling, Feb. 14, 1790. The family is now represented by Capt. J. Braisted, of Edgewater, and a family or two at Watchogue, in the town of Northfield.

BRITTON.

This family is of French descent, and their name was originally written Breton, another example of the change of French names into English. The earliest mention of the name in connection with the Island, is that of Capt., sometimes called Col. Nicklos, who was born in 1679, and died Jan. 12, 1740.*

William was defendant in a suit at law Oct. 3, 1680.

Nathaniel was plaintiff in a suit in July, 1681, and again in a suit with Lewes Lakerman in the same year. These two last named were adults when "Col. Nicklos" was an infant, but the consanguinity between them cannot now be ascertained. There was another William, a son of Nicholas, probably Col. Nicklos, born Oct. 11, 1708.

There was a Joseph, perhaps a brother of William, who had a son James, bap. Apr. 23, 1707, and a daughter, in 1708.

There was also a Richard, who purchased land in 1694.

Nathaniel made his will in 1683, but he was still living in 1695; he was probably the same individual who was a party to the law-suit alluded to above.

Nathaniel and Esther Belleville had a daughter, bap. Apr. 9, 1732.

Nathaniel, and Mary his wife, had the following children :

Joseph, born Nov. 15, 1760.

Richard, born Mar. 22, 1766.

William, born Sep. 19, 1768.

Samuel and Mary had the following daughters :

Adda, born July 7, 1771.

Mary, born July 31, 1773.

Nathaniel and Catharine had a daughter Mary, born Apr. 4, 1775; at her baptism, the father was also baptised.

Samuel and Polly Latourette, married May 24, 1797.

The present representative of one branch of the family is J. A. H. Britton, Esq., of New Dorp; his father was Nathan-

* Vide App. N. (66.)

iel, whose place of interment is marked by the marble monument at the southwest corner of the Church of the Ascension. Nathaniel was born in 1764 or '5; he was twice married; his first wife was a Van Buskirk, of Bergen, and they were the parents of Debora, wife of Joshua Mersereau, born Aug. 4, 1782, died Mar. 26, 1840; Cornelius, born July 1, 1785, died April 8, 1867; he resided at Fresh Kill for many years before his death.

Abraham, born Aug. 20, 1787, died Aug. 26, 1866; he resided on the Clove road in Castleton, and was the father of Henry and Abraham, both recently deceased, who resided on the paternal property.

Nathaniel, Jr., born in 1792, died Feb. 13, 1841; he owned and resided on the property on the east side of Broadway, West New Brighton, extending the whole length of that highway. He had also another son, John.

Nathaniel's second wife was Margaret Bedell, who was born Jan. 5, 1768, and died Sep. 21, 1849; she was the mother of J. A. H. Britton, Esq., as before mentioned.

See note, Vanderbilt family.

BURBANK.

The Burbanks are of English origin. The family tradition is that there were three brothers came to this country together, one of whom settled on Staten Island, the other two in New England, but their names and the date of their arrival has

been lost. There are several branches of the family, but all are descended from the one brother, who took up his abode on the Island. John W., residing near the Four Corners, and his brother Jacob, of Tompkinsville, are the sons of Jacob, who was born April 9, 1771, and died Sept. 14, 1854. He was twice married, his first wife having been Ann Wandell, and his second Lucy Thompson, widow of — Hennell (?) Jacob was the son of Abraham, who was born Nov. 20th, 1744, and died May 12th, 1822. Ann his wife was born June 9th, 1742, and died Nov. 24th, 1822. Their sons were Jacob, mentioned above, and Isaac, born June 17, 1787, and died Mar. 21, 1856.

The earliest mention of the name is in the baptismal record of the Ref. Dutch Church at Port Richmond, as follows: Thomas and Maritje Martling his wife had a daughter baptized April 22, 1707. Other notices of the family are found in the records of other churches and of the county.

John and Leah Haughwout his wife had a son Thomas, baptized Dec. 3, 1728, and a son John, Aug. 16, 1743.

Lucas and Martha Baile (Bailey) his wife, had children baptized between March 28, 1736, and April 13, 1742.

Peter made his will Nov. 6, 1774, which was proved Nov. 5, 1793, in which he mentions his wife Martha and his sons John, and James and his daughter Martha.

There is another Thomas mentioned in the County records 1768.

John and Elizabeth his wife had a son William, born June 3, 1786.

James and Nelly his wife had a son Abraham, born Sep. 1, 1786.

There is mention made in the County records of John, who was paid by the county for keeping his father, an invalid.

BURGHHER, BURGER.

These, at the present day, are two distinct families, who write their names as above.

Johannes Burger, from Giesman, came over in the ship Stettin, Sept., 1662; but where he settled, is not known. There was an Elias Burger and Susanna Whitman, his wife, who had a son Nathan, bap. Feb. 23, 1724, and this is the first record of the name in the County.

Col. Nicholas Burgher was born Jan. 23, 1768, and died May 23, 1839; he was the father of Matthias, John, James G., David, and several other children. John was the father of Mr. David Burgher, of Edgewater, the present representative of the family spelling their name with an *h*.

The other family, who eschew the *h*, and adhere to the original orthography, are of comparatively recent connection with the Island.

David D. Burger was born in South Carolina in 1777, and settled on Staten Island in 1814, where he died in Feb., 1831. He left several sons, of whom Nicholas, of Four Corners, and Samuel, of Bull's Head, still survive.

BUSH.

This name, written *Bosch*, in the Dutch records, is found here early in the last century. The family was never very

numerous nor prominent, consequently the notices of its members are very few.

Joshua, or Josiah, had a son Samuel, bap. 1706.

Nicholas and Elizabeth Drinkwater had the following children :

Edward, bap. Nov. 24, 1728.

Barent, bap. Sep., 1734.

Nicholas, bap. July 13, 1740.

Garret had a daughter Mary, bap. Sep. 30, 1787, and daughter Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 30, 1789. Joseph and Mary Johnson were married Dec. 10, 1792.

Lambert and Mary Stilwell were married Jan. 27, 1795.

The family name, though not as old as some others on the Island, was in the province at an early date. Among the emigrants who came over in the ship Fox in August, 1662, we find the name of Jan Bossch from Westphalen.

There was another family of this name descended from John Bush, an Englishman, who fought at Bunker Hill on the side of the Americans, and subsequently took up his residence on Staten Island, where he married, and had at least one son, whose name was William, who was the father of the late Mr. John Bush of Watchogue, Northfield, and of Mrs. S. D. Kennison, of West New Brighton.

BUTLER.

This was another of the royalist families which were here before and during the Revolution. The earliest mention of the name in the church records is in 1732, where James and Sarah Carem had a son John, bap. Mar. 26.

In St. Andrew's records, we find the following :

Henry and Balaesha (Baletta) had a son James, born May 8, 1759 ; and a son Nathaniel, born Mar. 23, 1768.

Thomas and Mary had a son James, born Oct. 19, 1758, and a son Antony, born Nov. 17, 1769.

John and Rachel had a son Daniel, born Oct. 29, 1758.

John and Mary had a son Henry, bap. Mar. 11, 1776.

Thomas and Susan had a daughter Maria, bap. May 18, 1790.

Thomas and Mary Herod married Dec. 20, 1789.

Daniel and Elizabeth Pray married Dec. 29, 1807.

The family is at present in part represented by Mr. Talbot Butler, of Port Richmond, whose father was Thomas, and mother Eleanor Crocheron, daughter of Abraham ; Thomas had several brothers, James, John, Elias and Henry, and they were the sons of John and ——— Kingston his wife. Thomas was twice married, his second wife was a widow Blake, maiden name Wood.

CANNON.

On Staten Island the name is usually accented on the last syllable. The family was here as early as 1680, but it was never very numerous or prominent; its members appear to have been of a retiring nature, and are never found mentioned in any official character, except in one instance where one of them held a minor military office. Andreas (Andrew) was plaintiff in a suit in 1680, and was probably the progenitor. We find no further mention of them until John and Maria Egbert had a son Abraham, bap. May 7, 1741.

A daughter, Apr. 22d, 1746 and a son Jacobus, July 19, 1748.

David and Aeltje (Alida) Prall, had the following children :

A daughter, bap. May 2d, 1753.

A son, Arent, bap. Nov. 2d, 1754.

A son, David, Jan. 29, 1758, and

A son, Andries, Aug. 26, 1759.

David is also mentioned in 1755 as owner of a slave.

Andrew and Mary Wright were married Dec. —, 1795.

CHRISTOPHER.

The original of this name is Christoffel, which is the Dutch for Christopher.

The earliest mention of the family occurs in a church record, as follows :

Barent and Anna Catharina Stilwell had the following children baptized.

A son, Nicklaas, Aug. 4, 1708.

A daughter, Catharyna, Apr. 23d, 1706, died young.

A daughter, Rebecka, Apr. 20, 17—.

A daughter, Maria, ——— 1710.

A daughter, Susanna, Jan. 11, 1719 ; they had twin children Catharina and Barent, bap. Aug. 18, 1716.

This Barent is mentioned in the county records as having sold land in 1704.

Stoffel also sold land the same year.

Catharine Christopher, widow of Albert Rykman, had a posthumous child, Albert, bap. Oct. 26, 1729.

Hans (John) and Jane Arrowsmith, had the following children baptized.

A son, Johannes, Apr. 16, 1732.

A son, Barnt, Apr. 14, 1734.

A son, Joseph, Aug. 8, 1736.

A son, Richard, Sep. 30, 1739.

Nicolas and Christina Bowman had a son, Barnt, bap. Nov. 27, 1726, and a daughter Sep. 26, 1731.

Richard (above) and Esther his wife, had the following children :

John Garrison, born Sep. 18, 1770.

James Grover, born Aug. 30, 1772.

Joseph, born May 9, 1775.

Joseph, son of John, had a son Joseph, who was father of Capt. Richard Christopher, of West New Brighton.

COLE.

We have nowhere found the slightest allusion to the origin of this family, but an individual of the same name was on the Island before the beginning of the last century ; in the county records we find the name of Abraham Cole as having sold land in 1695, which, of course, he must have purchased at an earlier date. In the church records, we find no further mention of the name for more than half a century, though the name of Abraham appears to have been perpetuated.

Abraham and Hannah had a daughter Ann, born May 11, 1762.

A son Abraham, born Mar. 6, 1766, and

A son John Bedell, born July 31, 1770.

Peter and Susannah Latourette had a son Henry, born Feb. 6, 1765.

Richard lived in the county in 1766, and Cornelius in 1772.

Cornelius and Ann Dyelland were married May — 1766.

Stephen and Ann had a daughter Ann, born July 22, 1768.

A son Stephen, born Sep. 11, 1771.

A son John, born Feb. 5, 1775, and

A daughter Margaret, who married Samuel Holmes ;— see Holmes family.

Stephen, the son, married Jane Mersereau, Oct. 16, 1796, and John, the son, married Mary Winant, Apr. 1, 1797.

Isaac and Esther his wife, had a son Edward, born Apr. 8, 1770.

Richard and Mary Spragg were married Oct., 1774.

Richard and Mary his wife, had a son Abraham, born Mar. 6, 1775.

John and Catharine his wife, had a son Abraham, born Apr. 6, 1775.

Cornelius and Frances Cole were married Nov. 11, 1797.

John and Eliza Drake were married Dec. 24, 1801.

William, the pioneer of Methodism on Staten Island, was born in 1769, and died 1848.

Abraham, born —, 1751, died Feb. 19, 1798.

COLON.

James Colon, George Colon and John (elsewhere written Jonas) Colon, were naturalized May, 1770. These were probably the progenitors of the family of that name, which once were numerous, but now nearly extinct. There was also a Peter Colon in the county in 1774.

CONNER.

Richard Conner came to Staten Island from Ireland about 1760, as he purchased his landed estate at that time. He was

a man of respectable acquirements, and superior business qualifications. His worth appears to have been soon discovered, for he was almost immediately placed in responsible offices, and continued to serve the public in various capacities until the time of his death. He was born 1723, and died Feb. 1, 1792. He made his will Feb. 4, 1790, proved Feb. 6, 1792, in which he speaks of his daughter Ann, deceased, and of Catharine and Elizabeth, and his son Richard. One of his daughters married into the Garrison family, and was the mother of Mr. John C. Garrison, of Garrison's Station, S. I. R. R. His only son Richard, universally known as Col. Conner, was for many years a prominent surveyor in the county, and held various offices of trust. He was born in 1763, and died April 5, 1853, leaving several sons, of whom Mr. A. V. Conner, present Clerk of the county, is one. The family were always attached to the Moravian Church.

There was another family of the same name in the county in 1761, as appears by a record of a baptism of Adam, son of Jeremiah and Ann, in October of that year, but they were a distinct family.

CORSEN.

This is one of the oldest, and at one time among the most influential families on the Island. In this instance, as in most of the other old families, we have been able to obtain

only shreds of its history, none of those now bearing the name being in possession of a genealogical descent. From 1650 to 1690, we find the names of Hendrick, Peter, Jan, Philip, &c., as residents of New York, or some parts of Long Island. The first mention of the name in connection with Staten Island occurs Dec. 30, 1680, in a patent bearing that date, conveying to Cornelius Corsen, Andries Jurlansen, Derrick Cornelison and John Peterson, 180 acres of land, 60 acres of which belonged to Corsen, and 40 acres to each of the others. This land is referred to in the patent of Gov. Dongan to Palmer, and mentioned as the land belonging to Cornelius Corsen and company. Another patent to the same parties, of the same date, conveyed 320 acres of land lying westward of, and bounded by the Mill Creek, beside 32 acres of salt meadow "where most convenient." This Cornelius is designated as Captain in a record in Albany, dated Dec. 31, 1680. We find him mentioned again in the county records as being plaintiff in a suit in January, 1681. He died before Dec. 7, 1693, as his will was proved on that day, before "Benjamin Fletcher, Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the province of New York, province of Pennsylvania, county of Newcastle, and the territories and tracts depending thereon in America." By this will he devises his property to his wife Maritje for her life, and then to be equally divided among his children. He had at least three sons; Christian, 2d Judge and Lt. Col. in 1738, Cornelius, a justice, and Jacob, who made his will Oct. 8, 1742, by which he makes the following bequests: his homestead to his son Jacob, £70 (\$175) to his daughter Suster, wife of Johannes Simonson; £70 to his daughter Mary, wife of Joshua Mersereau; £70 to his son Douwe; £70 to his son Benjamin; £70 to his daughter Rebecca, wife of John Blom; to his sons Douwe and Benjamin all his lands in Hunterdon county, N. J.; to his daughter Suster all his lands on the west side of Staten Island, meaning the land mentioned in his father's patent as lying west of the Mill Creek, on which some of the Simonson family, her descendants, still reside; to his son Jacob his silver-hilted

sword and silk sash,* and all his other goods to his children equally.

Daniel Corsen, who was County Clerk in 1739, was probably another son of Capt. Conelius.

In the church-yard of the Reformed Church at Port Richmond, there are still to be seen two head-stones, with the following inscriptions in the Dutch (Holland) language:

Hier onder rust het lyk. van
CORNELIUS CORSEN, Esq.,
overleden den 26 Maart—
A. D. MDCCLV on—
—ynde LIII.

Here under rests the body of
CORNELIUS CORSEN, Esq.,
who died the 26 March, 1755,
in his 53d—

Hier legt het Lighaam van
JANNETIA VAN BOSKIRK,
Huys vrouw van Cornelius
Corsen—
Overleeden den—
MDCCLXIX—
Zyude L Jaar—

Here lies the body of
JANE VAN BUSKIRK,
wife of Cornelius Corsen—
died the —, 1749, in her 50th year.

This good old lady was probably a native of Bergen, N. J., where there were several families of the Van Buskirks, there being none of that name on the Island at that date. She was born in 1699, three years before her husband, a subject of William and Mary; she was three years old when Queen Anne began to reign; she was fifteen years old when George I. was crowned, and twenty-eight when George II.

* Vide App N. (67.)

ascended the throne, and had been dead eleven years when George III. succeeded to the crown ; she had children older than George Washington, who was seventeen when she died ; she had been dead twenty-seven years when the United States were declared independent. She has slumbered in her tomb a hundred and twenty-seven years, all unconscious of the mighty events which have transpired during that period ; strangers have trodden in her paths for more than a century and a quarter ; her country's foemen, with ruthless foot, have desecrated her tomb, but she heeded nothing, and slept on as unconcerned as if all had been as peaceful and quiet as her own slumbers.

Cornelius and Jannetje Van Buskirk had the following children :

A daughter, bap. Nov. 24, 1723.

A son Peter, bap. Aug. 13, 1725.

A son Christian, bap. Feb. 26, 1737.

A son Cornelis, bap. Feb. 23, 1729, died an infant.

A son Cornelis, bap. Feb. 21, 1731.

A son Jacobus (Jacob), bap. Oct. 22, 1732.

A son Daniel, bap. Mar. 9, 1735, died May 22, 1801.

A daughter, bap. Sep. 19, 1736.

A daughter, bap. Sep. 23, 1738.

We append the following, collected chiefly from church records :

Cornelius, son of Benjamin, bap. May 4, 1714.

Daniel, born 1714, died Jan. 26, 1761.

Capt. Jacob, born 1707, died 1772.

Benjamin and Blandina Vile (Viele) had a son Benjamin, bap. Aug. 3, 1718.

Jacob and Cornelia Cruser had the following children :

Jacob (see note) bap. Oct. 13, 1747, and three daughters, between 1739 and 1754.

Douwe (son of Jacob) and Jannetje Cosin, had a child bap. Oct. 5, 1755.

Daniel and Maria Stilwell had sons Richard and Daniel, both bap. Nov. 7, 1753.

Cornelius, Jr., had son Cornelius, bap. Sep. 2, 1787, and a daughter Jannetje (Jane), bap. Oct. 17, 1790.

Richard had a daughter Catharine, bap. Aug. 30, 1789.

Daniel and Elizabeth Bogart, had son Cornelius, bap. Sep. 17, 1758, and son William Howe, born Nov. 24, 1776.*

Jacob had a daughter, bap. Mar. 25, 1701, a son Jacob, bap. Oct. 21, 1707, (see Capt. Jacob, above) and a son Benjamin, bap. Apr. 1, 1710.

———— Corson and Elsey Ayro mar. Nov., 1801.

Hiram J., of New Springville, is the son of Cornelius V. B. ; he was the son of Richard ; and he was the son of Cornelius.

Note.—We copy, as a curiosity, an inscription on a grave-stone in the Port Richmond Ref. Church grave-yard, as follows :

“Her legt het lighaam van Jacob Corson, Zoon Van Jacob A. Corson, Jun', Deezer Werreld overleeden den 6 : 9 ber : 1748 oud zynde 15 Manden en 14 Dagen.”

Here lies the body of Jacob Corson, son of Jacob A. Corson, Jun., who departed this world November 6, 1748, 15 months and 14 days old.

This was undoubtedly the infant son of Jacob and Cornelia, whose baptism is noticed in the text.

* Daniel and Elizabeth Bogart his wife, had also three other sons, John, Daniel and Richard ; Richard married Elizabeth Egbert, and they were the parents of Mr. Abraham E. Corson, of Mariner's Harbor. Daniel built the stone-house still standing near the Richmond Turnpike, and now the property of A. C. Bradley, Esq. ; subsequently he owned a farm on the Clove road, now or recently the property of Haynes Lord, Esq., where he died, and the place came into the possession of his son Richard. William Howe Corson lived to have a family of his own ; a short time previous to the war of 1812, he was murdered, and his body concealed under a bridge on the public road. Evidently he had been robbed. The perpetrators of the crime were never detected.

CORTELYOU.

This name, in some of the old records, is written Corteleau ; it is of French origin, but changed through a long residence in Holland, previous to emigration to America. The family was in this country at an early date : Jacques Cortelliau (so written by himself,) was the surveyor, who, in 1657, laid out the town of New Utrecht, on Long Island, into 20 lots, of 50 acres each, one of which was assigned to him for his residence. He came to America in 1652, for in 1687, when the inhabitants of Kings County took the oath of allegiance to James II, the name of Jaques Corteljou is found among them, with a note attached, that he had then been in the country 35 years. He had four sons, all of whom had been born on Long Island ; their names were Jacques, Jr., Cornelis, Pieter, Willem ; still, in the assessment roll of New Utrecht, for the year 1676, neither of their names appear. The family on Staten Island is undoubtedly descended from that of Long Island, though when the removal took place, is uncertain ; a part of them remained on Long Island, as in 1738 we find the names of "pijeter kartelijou," and "ailte kartelijou," still at New Utrecht. The first mention of the name in the church records on Staten Island, is that of Jaques, and his wife Jacomyntie (Jemima) Van Pelt, who had a daughter Debora, bap. Dec. 26, 1720. Aaron, who was born 1726, and died Aug. 22, 1789, was undoubtedly the son of Jacques and Jacomyntie, as they appear to have been the only family of the name on Staten Island. Aaron had a son Peter, born Dec. 27, 1768, and died Feb. 3, 1857, and he was the father of the present representative of the family, Judge Lawrence H., of Fresh Kill. Aaron was one of the original members of the Moravian Church. There was a Jacob, probably a brother of Peter, born Aug. 26, 1760, and died Feb. 7, 1817. There is a record of a Peter, who married Sarah Van Pelt, Dec. 31, 1801.

CRIPS.

This family can scarcely be numbered among the old families of the county, though at one time they were tolerably numerous; they are now almost extinct. The earliest notice we have found in the marriage of John Crips and Margaret Bety (Beatty) Jan. 5, 1761, they had a son William, born Apr. 28, 1764.

William and Sarah had daughter Elizabeth, bap. June 23, 1771.

Thomas and Mary Perine were married Nov. —, 1791.

James and Elizabeth Blake were married Oct. 1, 1801.

There was a Richard, mentioned in the county records in 1766.

CROCHERON.

One branch of this family, which once was numerous, but is now disappearing, is represented by Mr. Daniel G. Crocheron, of Graniteville; Mr. Abraham Crocheron, of New Springville, represents another branch, both having descended from the same original progenitor. Joseph, Daniel G., Abraham, Stephen, David and George, were the sons of Daniel Crocheron and Eliza Wood his wife, who were married August

3, 1791. Daniel was the son of Abraham and Margaret his wife, and was born Jan. 15, 1770. Abraham was the son of Daniel and Maria Dupuy his wife, and was baptised March 30, 1740, and died June 28, 1806. Mr. Abraham Crocheron, of New Springville, is the son of Abraham, who was born Jan. 6, 1790, and he was the son of Abraham and Jane his wife.

The first mention of the family in the county records is of John, in 1698; subsequently, but in the same year, mention is made of Nicholas, so that there were two individuals of the name of Crocheron in the county at that early date, but we have no means of knowing in what degree of relationship they stood to each other, if any. Henry Crocheron and Nannie his wife had the following sons: John, born April 13, 1770; Henry, born Dec. 26, 1772; Jacob, born August 23, 1774, (he married Mary Oakley, Feb. 22, 1797; he was Sheriff of the County, etc.,) and Reuben, baptized September 24, 1789. Abraham Crocheron and Elizabeth his wife had a son Nicholas, born August 9, 1761, and died December 30, 1817, (he was familiarly known as "Squire Nick,") Henry, born March 22, 1766.

There was another Abraham, and Margaret his wife, who had a son Daniel, born January 15, 1770.

Daniel and Sarah his wife had a daughter Mary, born April 8, 1775.

John Crocheron and Jenny his wife, had a daughter Mary, born March 4, 1773.

Abraham and Mary Prall his wife had a son Abraham, born Sept. 4, 1787, and a son Benjamin, baptized June 28, 1789. (Benjamin died a few years ago on the Old Place Road; his wife was Susannah Prall, his cousin. Abraham, the father, formerly owned the farm now a part of New Brighton).

Another Daniel had a son Daniel born June 9, 1788.

John and Hannah Housman were married February 10, 1792.

Daniel and Jane Jones were married November 29, 1798.

Nicholas and ——— Winant were married May 28, 1801.

The Crocheron family have been prominent in the county; Henry was Member of Congress 1815—'17. Jacob was Mem.

ber of Congress 1829-'31; Presidential elector in 1836; Sheriff 1802, 1811 and 1821.

Nicholas was Member of Assembly, 1854.

Richard was County Treasurer, and Surrogate, 1836, and for several years thereafter.

The family is of French descent.

CRUSER.

CRUISE, CROES, KROESEN, &c. The family is of Dutch descent.

It is impossible now to ascertain when Garret, who is probably the first of the name in America, emigrated. In 1676, we find him rated in Breucklyn, but after that date his name does not appear among the freeholders of that place. It is probable that he removed to Staten Island the following year, for then Sir Edmond Andross granted him a patent for 160 acres of land on Staten Island. On Long Island he had but 28 acres. He had, probably, the following sons, Hendrick, Cornelius, Dirk or Derick, Garret and Jan. Hendrick, who was perhaps the eldest, had several children baptized on Staten Island between 1698 and 1716. Cornelius married Helena Van Tuyl, probably a daughter of Otto Van Tuyl, and had the following children baptized here:

Hendrick, Oct. 10, 1731.

Abraham, July 29, 1783, died March 11, 1770.

Cornelius, Aug. 8, 1786.

Derick had the following children baptized here :

Nicklas, May 6, 1696.

Derick, Oct. 22, 1701.

Hendrick, July 8, 1707.

Garret had the following children baptized here :

Cornelius, Oct. 28, 1711.

Derick, Oct. 18, 1718.

Garret, April 1, 1717.

Jan had a daughter Elizabeth, baptized July 14, 1718.

Cornelius, son of Cornelius and grandson of Garret, married Beeltje de Groot, and had a son Cornelius, baptized Aug. 26, 1759.

Abraham, son of Cornelius, and grandson of Garret, married Antye Simonson, and had a son Johannes, or John, baptized June 4, 1760.

(This John had a daughter Elizabeth, baptized May 10, 1789.)

Garret, son of Garret and grandson of the original Garret, married Claartje (Clara, Clare, Clarissa) Blencroft, and had a daughter Cornelia, baptized Aug. 27, 1740; a daughter Clarissa, baptized Oct. 11, 1748, and a son Hendrick June 24, 1752, and others.

Garret, son of Hendrick and grandson of the original Garret, married Gertrude Van Tuyl, and had the following children :

Hendrick, baptized Dec. 8, 1723.

Femitje (Euphemia ?) Sept. 18, 1728.

Abraham, Aug. 6, 1732.

The late Morris H. Cruser and brothers are the direct descendants of John, mentioned above.

The family were once numerous and prominent, but like many other of the old families, is disappearing.

CUBBERLY.

This family is of English descent, but came to Staten Island from New Jersey. The name originally was written Coverle, but by some unaccountable metamorphosis, has become so changed that the owners of the original name, were they living, would not recognize their own legitimate descendants.

The first of the name on Staten Island was Isaac, who resided here in 1769. Probably he came here a young man, for he married here, in the Journeay family. His sons were Stephen, Joseph, James, Thomas and Isaac. Isaac married an English woman named Broughton, and had two sons—William, now living in New Jersey, and James, once clerk of the county; Mrs. Charles E. Racy, of West New Brighton, is also his daughter. Isaac resided at the noted locality known as "The Elm Tree," where, though a large part of his property is now submerged by the waters of the ocean, his dwelling house still stands.

There is another branch of the family which we are unable to trace, viz.: Joseph and Auder (*sic*) his wife had a son James, born Oct. 18, 1776; this James married Eleanor Ralph, January 20, 1799. The late William Cubberly, of Port Richmond, is descended from this branch.

DECKER.

This family is by far the most numerous, as well as one of the oldest, on the Island. Its progenitor was Johannes De Decker, who arrived here in April, 1655. He was a prominent man in the colony, filling various offices of responsibility, and after a public service of many years, finally settled down for the remainder of his life on his farm of 120 acres, on Staten Island. His numerous descendants have so frequently intermarried, that at this day it is worse than useless to attempt to trace their genealogy. Some of the elder members retained the prefix De, but it has long ago fallen into disuse. Mattheus De Decker, probably a son of Johannes, had

A son John, bap. Sep. 7, 169—.

A son Abraham, Oct. 21, 1707.

A daughter Elizabeth, Apr. 17, 1711, and

A son Mattheus, —, 1715; to this baptism Pieter De Decker was sponsor, who was also probably a son of Johannes.

This Pieter and Susanna Hetfeel (Hatfield,) his wife, had the following children baptized:

A daughter Maria, Sep. 21, 1718.

A son Johannes, July 24, 1720.

A daughter Susanna, May 24, 1724.

A daughter Sara, Oct. 23, 1726.

A son Mattheus, June 10, 1728.

A daughter Eva, Mar. 26, 1732, and

A son Abraham, Apr. 7, 1735.

John—probably a son of Mattheus—and Maria Swaim, had a daughter bap. July 3, 1726, Charles Decker, sponsor, who was probably another son of Johannes.

John (son of Pieter) and Nancy, or Anna Merrell, had

A son Johannes, bap. Apr. 19, 1743, and

A son Richard, Apr. 26, 1748.

Charles, (above mentioned,) and Lena Swaim, had

A son Matthys, bap. Apr. 5, 1730, died in infancy.

A son Mattheus, bap. Mar. 16, 1733, and

A daughter, Jan. 8, 1738.

Richard, known as Col., born May 15, 1747, died May 26, 1817; his mother was a Merrill (see above), and his wife was Wyncha Merrill. They had a son Richard, bap. Oct. 26, 1788.

Matthew, (son of Charles) and Merrian, his wife, had

A son Israel, bap. Aug. 28, 1763, and Israel had a daughter bap. Feb. —, 1788.

John (son of John, above) and Elizabeth, his wife, had

A son Reuben, born Aug. 6, 1766, and

Reuben and Mary Swaim were married July 25, 1790.

Abraham and Phebe his wife had

A son Noah, born Mar. 26, 1773, and

A son Charles, born Apr. 10, 1775.

Moses and Elizabeth Wood were married April, —, 1769.

Matthias and Lidde (Lydia) Milburn were married Nov. —, 1775.

Isaac and Margaret Jones were married Aug. 7, 1791.

Jacob and Leah Depue were married June 5, 1796.

Sylvanus and Sarah Parker were married Oct. 24, 1800.

Isaac and Elizabeth Christopher were married Oct. 13, 1804.

Matthew made his will Apr. 26, 1787, proved Sep. 15, 1787, in which he mentions his wife Catharine, son of Matthew, a minor, and daughters Margaret, Elsie, Elizabeth, Ann and Catharine, who was lame.

Hon. John Decker, of Port Richmond, represents one branch of this family; his brothers were Matthias, Benjamin and David, the two first deceased. Their father was David, and their mother Catharine Decker; David's brothers were John, Benjamin and Abraham; they were the sons of Benjamin and Mary Egbert, and Benjamin was the son either of Matheus, son of Charles, or Mattheus son of Pieter, probably the latter.

DE GROOT.

This family, though originally French, and known as Le Grand, for centuries past has been regarded as Dutch, the name by which it is now known being simply a translation of the French name. The eminent scholar and advocate, Hugo de Groot, otherwise known as Grotius, was a member of this family. Motley, in his life of John of Barneveld, says of him : " He was then (June 5th, 1619) just 36 years old. Although comparatively so young, he had been long regarded as one of the great luminaries of Europe for learning and genius. Of an ancient and knightly race, his immediate ancestors had been as famous for literature, science and municipal abilities, as their more distant progenitors for deeds of arms in the feudal struggles of Holland in the middle ages. His father and grandfather had alike been eminent for Hebrew, Greek and Latin scholarship, and both had occupied high positions in the University of Leyden from the beginning. Hugo, born and nurtured under such quickening influences, had been a scholar and poet almost from his cradle. He wrote respectable Latin verses at the age of seven ; he was matriculated at Leyden at the age of eleven. When fourteen, he took his bachelor's degree. On leaving the University, he was attached to the embassy of Barneveld, and Justinus van Nassau to the Court of Henry IV. In France, before he was fifteen, he received from the University of Orleans the degree of Doctor of Laws. At seventeen he was an Advocate in full practice before the Supreme tribunals of the Hague, and when twenty-three years old he was selected by Prince Maurice from a list of three candidates for the important post of Fiscal or Attorney-General of Holland. At twenty-six he published *Mare Liberum*—a little later, his work on the Antiquity of the Batavian Republic. At twenty-nine he had completed his Latin History of the Netherlands. His great work on the Rights of War and Peace was afterwards written." * * *

There were two emigrants of this name to America, viz.,

Willem Pietersen de Groot, wife and five children, came over in April, 1662, in the ship called the "Hope;" and Staes de Groot, who came over in the "Spotted Cow," the succeeding April.

The name is not found in any of the old State documents, except upon Staten Island and in Albany county. The emigrants settled in these places, the latter on Staten Island. The earliest notice in our local records is as follows :

Johannes (a son of Staes) and Elizabeth Seckkels his wife had the following children :

Peter, bap. April 2d, 1729.

Robert, bap. Oct. 10th, 1731.

Johannes, bap. Feb. 1st, 1735.

Peter married Claartje (Clare) Post, and had the following children :

Garret, bap. Aug. 25th, 1751.

John, bap. May 2d, 1753.

Katrina, bap. July 27th, 1755.

Gertrude, bap. July 17th, 1758.

John, son of Peter, married Mary Wood, and they were the parents of Jacob de Groot, who died March 11th, 1875, aged 86 years, and grand-parents of Alfred de Groot, the present representative of the family in this county.

DE HART.

Of the ancestors of this family on the Island, there is but little to be learned from the local records; what we have been able to glean is as follows:

Daniel had a son Daniel, bap. Oct. 22, 1707.

A daughter —, April 17, 1711.

A son Matthias, bap. —, 1815.

A son Samuel, bap. 1717, died May 17, 1798.

Baltus and Mary Phillipse, had daughter Catalyn, bap. 1746 or -'7.

Matthias, born Aug. 21, 1749; died Oct. 20, 1840.

Edward had a son Jacob, bap. Oct. 24, 1790.

DEPUY.

DEPUY, PEW, DUPUE, DEPEUE, DEPEW, &c.

At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, there was a Protestant family of this name in Languedoc. Two brothers of this family, Philip and David, then fled to Holland, and became officers in the army of William of Orange; they accompanied him to England, and were both killed at the battle of the Boyne. Another brother, Samuel, was an officer in the British army, and served in the Low Countries. But some of the name were in America before the Revocation. In 1662, Nicolas du Pui, with his wife and three children, came to this country in the ship called the "Purmerland Church;" he probably settled on Staten Island, and was the

progenitor of the family here, as we find his baptismal name perpetuated among them. If this assumption is correct, then the names of two of the three children were John and Francis, for we find them mentioned in the public records as early as 1680; John as defendant in a suit in March of that year, and Francis as owning a tract of woodland near Fresh Kill, in December of that year. We do not meet with the name of Francis after that date, but find the name of John again, in the church record, as having a daughter Elizabeth baptized Oct. 22, 1707, and a son Moses, July 22, 1714.

Nicolas, perhaps a grandson of the original, and Neeltje (Cornelia) Dekker had the following children :

A daughter, bap. Apr. 6, 1724.

A son, John, bap. June 27, 1725.

A son, Matthew, bap. Oct 8, 1726.

A son, Nicolas, bap. June 4, 1730.

A son, Moses, bap. Oct. 27, 1732.

A son, Aaron, bap. Aug. 26, 1739.

Nicholas, last mentioned, was supervisor of Westfield, 1766, &c.

John, last mentioned, and his wife Sarah, had a son Nicholas, bap. —, 1757.

Moses, last mentioned, and his wife Leah, had the following children :

John, born Jan. 10, 1759.

Nicholas, born June 3, 1766.

Moses, born Jan. 17, 1769.

Barent, who probably was another son of Nicolas, and Neltje, and his wife Elsie Poillon, had the following children :

Martha, bap. May 20, 1750.

Elsie, bap. Dec. 9, 1739.

There was a Barent, who made his will June 4, 1792, which was probated Aug. 17, 1792, in which he speaks of his wife Mary, and the following children : Nicholas, Barent, Daniel, Abraham, Mary, Elsie, Sally and Elizabeth. These two named Barents may be identical, but if so, he was twice married, and his daughter Martha was dead when he made his will.

DISOSWAY.

The name of Du Secoy is found among the Huguenot families who left France before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It has been ascertained, from the State records, that Marcus, Job, Peter, Israel, and Susanne, settled on Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, more than two centuries ago. The name of Marcus is mentioned in the colonial history in 1673, petitioning for men to be sent to Court at Fort William Henry. A portion of the land originally purchased by this family (500 acres), and the stone house erected upon it, is still owned and occupied by some of the descendants. Like many other French names, unpronounceable to English and Dutch tongues, this has undergone various changes in the course of two hundred years. In the Dutch Church baptismal records, the oldest and most reliable authority, it is always written Du Secoy and Du Secay. In the County records, often copied by careless or illiterate clerks, the name is spelled Dus Souchoy, Dusway, Dusuchoy, Dussoway, Des-soway, Dusosway, Disosway. The fact that the original emigrants were Huguenots, is evidence of their individual piety, and it is said that, during the war of the Revolution, though surrounded by enemies, they were firm in their adherence to the cause of their country.

There are several of the name mentioned in the County records as having purchased land as early as 1687. The following are taken from old church records:

Marcus Du Secoy had a son Gabriel, bap. Apr. 20, 1708, at which Susanna Du Secoy was sponsor; these were, probably, two of the original emigrants. As there was no Gabriel among them, it was the Gabriel whose baptism we have just noticed, who was sponsor at the baptism of his relative's (probably sister's) child, in Jan., 1725, when Dina Du Secoy, wife of Henrick Bries, had a daughter baptized; she had had a son Henrick baptized three years previous.

Israel, and Gertrude Van Deventer, his wife, had a daughter baptized June 8, 1722.

Job, and Sara Deny, his wife, had a son Johannes baptized September 22, 1723.

Cornelius, and Catharine, his wife, had a daughter Ann, baptized December 9, 1757.

Mark and Eliza Cortelyou married November 2, 1790.

DUBOIS.

Sometimes written DUBOYS, DEBAA, &c.

This was a large family, some of them residing in Brittany, and some in French Flanders. Antoine Dubois, and some of his relatives, fled to England as early as 1583, to escape persecution for their religious opinions. It is not known when the family first came on the Island, nor who was the first of the name; the earliest name mentioned in the church record is that of Louis du Bois, Jun., whose wife's name was Catharine Van Brunt; they had a son Samuel who was baptised Dec. 11, 1737. They had also a son Benjamin, and a son John. Benjamin became a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church in 1764, and was immediately settled over the churches of Freehold and Middletown, N. J., where he remained sixty-three years.

John and Hester his wife had a daughter Mary, born June 27, 1766; he made his will Jan. 17, 1793, which was proved Feb. 1, 1794, in which he speaks of his wife Hester; his daughters, Hester, wife of Lewis Prall; Martha, wife of Daniel Winants; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Laforge; and Mary, wife of James Laforge, and his son Richard.

There was another John who had a son, Nathaniel R., and died at the age of 87; his son, Nathaniel, died in May, 1874, age 85 years; his wife was Frances Butler.

Lewis and Jane Mersereau married Jan. 12, 1804.

The family, once tolerably numerous and highly respectable, are almost extinct in the county.

DUSTAN.

This family has for many years been identified with the Island. William and Peter were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to America at an early age. The former, locally known as Major Dustan, was born September 11th, 1759, and died on Staten Island, May 23d, 1841, nearly 82 years of age. He left one son, Isaac Kip, whose melancholy death is recorded on his monument in the Moravian Cemetery, as follows:

"This monument is erected a tribute of esteem to the memory of Isaac Kip Dustan, aged 38 years and 7 months, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duties as Captain of the ill-fated Steamer Atlantic, off Fisher's Island, during the memorable gale of the 28th of November, 1846."

The monument is surmounted by a marble bell, on which is the following epitaph.

"Far, far o'er the waves, like a funeral knell,
Mournfully sounds the Atlantic's bell.
'Tis the knell of the dead, but the living may hear :
'Tis a warning to all, mid the opening year.
In the midst of our life, as we draw out each breath,
How swiftly we haste to the caverns of death ;
May the fate of the lost one our own warning be
Like a death-knell rung out o'er life's treacherous sea."

Capt. Dustan was a man of powerful frame, with a commanding presence, and a universal favorite. He married a daughter of the late Charles M. Simonson, and left one son, Charles, who, during the late rebellion, entered the Union army as a private, and gradually rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He is now a resident of the State of Alabama, and a member of its Legislature. The wife of Geo. J. Greenfield, Esq., of Edgewater, is also his daughter.

EDDY.

The present representatives of this family are Cornelius C., of Stapleton, and his cousin James, of Huguenot, in Westfield. The former is the son of William, who was killed by his horse running away, in January, 1828; the latter is the son of John, also deceased. William, John and Andrew, who is still living near Wood-row church, Westfield, were brothers and sons of William, the first of the name, who came here from New Jersey, during the war of the Revolution, with the intention of remaining but a short time; but either the refusal of a pass, or protracted delay in furnishing it, detained him on the Island, until finally, having probably formed some attachment, he relinquished the idea of returning, and settled permanently.

EGBERT.

The first emigrant of this name was probably Govert Egbert, who came to America in the ship called the "Spotted Cow," in 1660, but it is not certain that he ever lived on Staten Island.

The first mention of the name in connection with the Island, is that of Tunis, who bought land in 1698, and sold land to John Androvat in January, 1699. The tradition, in one branch of the family, is that some of the grandsons of this Tunis are still living, which is improbable, unless we accord to him an extraordinary length of life, as well as to his son Johannes or John. If this Tunis married Petronella Dupuy, then his son John was bap. Dec. 1745, and his sons, in the order of their birth, were Joseph, John, Tunis, Samuel, Edward, Thomas, Holmes, Cornelius, Henry, and William. Of these are still living (1876) Edward, on the Manor road, Castleton; Cornelius,* on the Amboy road, Southfield, and William at Graniteville. If the above is reliable, then probably the same Tunis had another son named Abraham, (born Sep. 21, 1747, died Oct. 2, 1816), who was father of the following sons, viz.: Abraham, Joseph, Tunis, Cornelius, John, Stephen, James and Edward; two sons and seventeen grandsons, besides grand-daughters and daughters, whose names are not given. We subjoin the following, indiscriminately, as we have collected them from several records.

James is mentioned in the county records in 1724, and again in 1766.

Peter is also mentioned in 1767.

Tunis, probably a son of the original Tunis, born 1720, and died May 19, 1805.

Tunis born Jan. 11, 1759, died Nov. 5, 1825.

Moses and his wife Caty had a son Abraham, born Nov. 8, 1768, "about 3 o'clock."

* Vide App. N. (68.)

Moses, the above, was born Oct. 21, 1742, and died Nov. 13, 1831.

Jacus (James?) and Trientje Backer (Baker?) had a daughter bap. Oct. 11, 1748.

Abraham and Elizabeth Gerresen had a daughter bap. Apr. 17, 1744, and a son Benjamin, born Aug. 25, 1768.

Abraham and Francyntje Parain (Francina Perine) had a son Abraham, born May 22, 1715; a son John, bap. Apr. 10, 1720; a daughter Elizabeth, bap. June 17, 1722.

Jacobus (James) and Catharine Deny had a son Johannes, bap. July 14, 1723; a son Laurens, bap. Mar. 24, 1724.

Jaques and Catharine Bakker (Baker?) had a daughter Susannah, bap. Nov. 4, 1738, identical with the above Jacus.

Anthony and his wife Mary had a son Reuben, born Sep. 13, 1770, "on Thursday, about 10 of the clock in y^e Morning."

A daughter Martha, "born April 25 about 10 of y^e clock in y^e morning, 1772, on Saturday."

A daughter Eleanor, "born Aug. 7 about one of y^e clock in y^e morning 1774."

John and Catharine his wife had twins, Tunis and Eleanor, born Nov. 11, 1771."

Barney and Ann Taylor married Oct. 4, 1801.

ENYARD.

In the County records is found the name of Jollis Inyard, who purchased land on the Island as early as 1687, and sold land in 1692. In 1708 the same individual, under the name

of Yellis Ingart, sold land. The names Jollis, Yellis, and Gillis are the same, being Dutch corruptions of Giles. He had a son Matthys, (Matthias) whose wife was Elizabeth Gerritson, and they had the following children :

Matthys, * bap. Jan. 7, 1730.

Gillis, bap. Dec. 17, 1732.

Susanna, bap. May 4, 1735.

Catharine, bap. Apr. 23, 1739.

Elisabet, bap. Apr. 18, 1743.

Nicklaes, bap. Apr. 22, 1746.

Nicholas married Jemima Wood, July —, 1768. They had a son Elias, who was the father of Mr. John Enyard, of Port Richmond, and grand-father of Rev. William T. Enyard, pastor of the Ref. Church, Brighton Heights, S. I.

FOUNTAIN.

This family is of French origin. James Fontaine, or, de la Fontaine, as it was formerly written, the story of whose escape from France after the Revocation, is given by Smiles ; Fontaine, the French fabulist, Sir Andrew Fontaine, the antiquarian, and many others, eminent in science and the arts, are of this family. The progenitor of those of the name in America, was not driven from his native land by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, for there is the notice of a "Charel Fonteyn, a Frenchman, and wife," who came to America in the ship called the "Golden Beaver," in

* Vide App. N. (69.)

1658; there is also a record of Antone Fountain, aged 30, who was a witness in a suit on Staten Island, in 1680. The family is not as numerous in the county as formerly, some branches having become extinct, others having removed from the county. The representative of one branch of the family at the present day, is Mr. Vincent Fountain, of West New Brighton. He is the son of the late Capt. Henry Fountain, who was born 1787, and died May 28th, 1867. He lived for many years in the large house between the Church of the Ascension and the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the North Shore. Capt. Henry, and his late brother John, of Tompkinsville, were sons of Vincent Fountain, who was born in 1748, and died Dec. 11, 1819. Vincent was probably the son of Anthony Fountain, who was supervisor in 1767.

Beside the above, there is mention in the county or church records, of the following:

Antone Fontayne, who purchased land in 1686; probably he was the same who was witness in a suit six years before.

Vincent, who both bought and sold land in 1697.

Richard also bought in 1702.

Anthony and Belitze (Isabella) Byvank, his wife, had a daughter baptized May 11, 1729.

Anthony and Annatje Geretson, his wife, had a son Antone, baptized Nov. 3, 1754, a son John, Nov. 20th, 1757, and a son Cornelius, Dec. 23d, 1759. (See foot note.)

Anthony and Susannah, his wife, had a son Charles, baptized Sep. 25th, 1756.

John Fountain and Catharine Fountain were married Dec. 24th, 1804.

Note.—Cornelius Fountain died Jan. 27, 1813, and his wife Elizabeth lived but four days after, having died Jan 31, 1813. They are buried by the side of each other in a field in the town of Southfield, a few rods south of the Old Town road, and east of the S. I. Railroad.

FROST.

The first of this name in this county, as far as can now be ascertained, was Dr. Thomas Frost; he resided at Richmond, and from the fact that courts, supervisors' meetings, and other public bodies met at his house sometimes, we infer that he also kept an inn or tavern. That he was a decided loyalist or tory, is evident from the indictment found against him by the first grand jury which was impanelled after the evacuation of the Island by the British, as may be seen in another place. The first court-house built in the county after the formation of the new government, was upon land purchased from him, which building is still standing, though in a modernized form, and is now owned and occupied by Isaac M. Marsh, Esq. That Dr. Frost was here just before the Revolution, is seen by an entry in the baptismal record of St. Andrew's Church, which records the fact that Thomas and Tamar Frost had a son named William Errell, born February 17th, 1774. They had, at least, three more sons, viz., Samuel, Henry and John; what became of the two last mentioned, we do not positively know, but Samuel continued to reside on the Island; he was twice married, the first time to a lady from New Jersey, the second time to Catharine Bedell, by whom he had one son, the late Samuel H. (see civil list.) Samuel H. married Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Ketteltas; their children were Henry (late supervisor of Middletown) and Stephen K.

GARRISON.

Sometimes written GARRETSON, GERAETSON, etc.

There were several of the name emigrated from Holland ; the earliest were Gerret Gerretson Van Gelthuys, a tailor—came over, in 1658, in the ship "The Gilded Beaver."

John Gerretson, baker, with his wife and child, came at the same time, and in the same ship.

Wouter and Stoffel came over in February, 1659, in the "Faith." Gerret and Jan came over in December of the same year, in the same ship. There were several others of the name came over in succeeding years.

Whether the family on the Island have all descended from one emigrant, or from more, it is now impossible to determine. The earliest mention of the name on the Island occurs in 1691, when Jacob gave his brother John a power of attorney to sell land on Smoking Point, from which we infer that Jacob was not a resident of the Island, and John was. From 1698 to 1702 we find the names of Frederick, Christopher Lambert, (Sheriff in 1802) and Seger, all as land owners.

Hendrick is mentioned in the County records 1768 ; he lived on the Clinch property, Richmond Road, near Finger-board Road ; his mouth, it is said, when he closed it, contracted into wrinkles, like that of some kind of fishes ; he is said to have been remarkably athletic and active, and his voice was so exceeding powerful, he could make himself heard over a mile. His son Harmanus was born in April, 1732, and died July 3, 1813. Harmanus' son John, (always named as John, Esq.) was born in 1761, and died December 19, 1837 ; he was County Judge from 1803 to 1823, Presidential elector in 1808, and surrogate 1820. John's son Harmanus was Member of Assembly, 1825 ; it was humorously said of him that he carried more weight in the Assembly than any other member, for he weighed over 300 pounds. This Harmanus had three brothers, John, Jun., George and Garret ;

John, Jun., was Member of Assembly, 1836; his sons are Jacob C., and John of Fresh Kills.

The venerable John C., now living at Garrison's Station, S. I. R. R., was born March 15, 1788; he is the son of John, and his mother was Elizabeth Conner, sister of the late Col. Richard Conner; his grandfather was usually called Hannia, which is an abbreviation of the word Johannes.

In addition to the above, we find in the several Church records mention made of the following:

Jacob, born Sept. —, 1766, died July 3, 1847; he married Catharine Simonson, Jan. 18, 1789.

John, known as Col., born 1761, died Aug. 15, 1839; he had a daughter bap. Sept. 7, 1787.

Nicholas and Christina Van Woglom, son Abraham bap. Sept. 21, 1744.

Daniel and Mary had the following children:

Charles, born Feb. 11, 1755.

Jacob, born June 18, 1757.

Daniel, bap. Aug. 22, 1762.

Daniel made his will Dec. 21, 1792, proved Dec. 5, 1793, in which he speaks of his wife Mary, and his children Daniel, Jacob, Charles, Catharine Buskirk, and Mary.

Isaac and Maria Christopher, son Christopher bap. Mar. 21, 1781.

John and Susan Lake, married Dec. 23, 1806.

Charles, Sheriff in 1790, and Adrianche, mentioned in the County records in 1763, we find no further traces of.

GUYON.

This is an ancient and honorable French Protestant family. Some of them escaped at an early date from the persecutions in their native country, and came to America; others remained until the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when most of them escaped to Holland, but a few remained to face the peril. William de Guyon de Geis fled to Holland, and took service under William of Orange, and lost an arm in that service in Germany; he died in 1740. Several of his descendants held commissions in the English army. Of those who remained in France, an aged pastor was arrested, and, upon being searched, a letter from Claude Brousson, who was a proscribed preacher, was found upon him, and he was forthwith executed, and the house at Nismes in which he was captured was razed to the ground, as a punishment to its owner for giving him shelter. The last Count Guyon was in the Austrian service as late as 1848. There were, probably, two of the family came to New York at an early date—Gregory and Jaques. The former lived at New Rochelle in 1710, and was then 44 years of age, and his wife, Mary, 40. The latter settled on Staten Island, and received a patent from Sir Edmond Andross, dated March 27th, 1675, for about 178 acres of land on Staten Island, at a quit rent of eight bushels of wheat. This patent is still in existence, and the land is still owned and occupied by one of his direct descendants, Mrs. Dr. Ephraim Clark. We find in our County records notices of two law-suits: one, "Jacob Jeyoung against Isaac See, in 1678; the other, Jaques Jeyoung against Francis Martinoe, March 6, 1781." As he was the only individual of the name of Guyon,—or Jeyoung, which is nearer the French pronunciation—he was, without doubt, the plaintiff in both suits, the name Jacob being either a clerical error, or an instance of clerical ignorance. He had a son James, born January 5th, 1714. James had a son James, born March 16th, 1746, whose wife's name was Susannah, and they were the

parents of the late Maj. James Guyon, father of Mrs. Clark, known in our civil list as James, Jun., who was born December 24th, 1778, and died March 9th, 1846. He was Member of Assembly in 1812-13, and Representative in Congress in 1819-'20. He was married three times: first, to Ann Bedell, mother of Mrs. C.; second, to Ann Perine; and third, to Martha Seguine; the two last were childless.

The present Maj. James Guyon was the son of Harmanus, and his wife, Elizabeth Holmes, married May 2d, 1802. Harmanus—usually called Harry—was Member of Assembly 1819-'20. He was the son of James by his second wife, Margaret Garrison, and half-brother of James, Jr.

In the old church records of St. Andrews, we find the following, which we are unable to place:

John and Elizabeth Butler married January 12th, 1800.

Cornelius and Getty Mersereau married May 16th, 1807.

HATFIELD.

The tradition of the family is that James Hatfield and a brother came from England long before the Revolution; the brother settled in New Jersey, but James on Staten Island. During the war, James was a decided whig, a rare occurrence, particularly on Staten Island, and was incarcerated by the British, or tories, somewhere in New Jersey, but was shortly released by the Americans. His sons were James and John D., who was born April 5, 1777, and died December 8d, 1856; he married Mary, daughter of Jacob Van Pelt, and they were the parents of the following children:

John, Moses, (both whom were lost at sea in December,

1830); Maria, wife of Capt. J. W. Barnes, of Port Richmond; Jacob died in infancy; Jacob, born March 17, 1817, and still living in Port Richmond.

There is a record of a Benjamin Hatfield, who married Nanne Merrill, January 10th, 1765, and of Susanna Hatfield, who was the wife of Pieter Decker, and had a child baptized as early as 1718. (See the Decker family). Whether these were members of the same family, it is impossible now to determine, unless there is an error in the family tradition.

HAUGHWOUT.

The date of the arrival, and the name of the progenitor of this family, are lost. It was never very numerous, and the notices of it in the county and church records are few. The earliest mention of it is where Egbert Haughwout was sponsor at a baptism Apr. 20, 1709, and where Peter Haughwout sold land in 1708. Egbert had a daughter bap. May 4, 1714, and Peter and Neltje (Cornelia) Bakker his wife, had eight children baptized between 1710 and 1736.

Jan and Elizabeth Hooglant had a daughter baptized Oct. 16, 1720.

Peter and Aaltje (Alida) Bennett, of Long Island, had the following children:

A daughter Neltje (Cornelia), bap. July 28, 1751.

A son Peter, June 24, 1752.

A son Nicholas, Mar. 12, 1758, and

A son Wynant, Apr. 20, 1760

He owned a large property at the locality now known as Willow Brook, or the Gun Factory, in Northfield. He made

his will Dec. 15, 1787, probated Sep. 6, 1792, in which he speaks of his wife Alle (or Altje), his sons Peter, Nicholas and Wynant, and his daughters Alle Webb, deceased, Nelly Cozine, deceased, and his grand-children, the children of his daughter Nelly, and Alettee, Garrett, Peter and Jacobus.

His son Peter was the father of the late Peter N., of Port Richmond. His son Wynant was the father of Simon, grocer, of Graniteville, and his son Nicholas was father of Nicholas, now deceased, who was engaged in the oyster business, and was the first to introduce oysters "on the Canal Street plan"—that is, stewed or otherwise cooked, before which they could only be procured raw.

Egbert and Elenor Garebrantz had a son Daniel, bap. Mar. 8, 1782.

Nicholas had a daughter bap. Aug. 6, 1786.

Wynant had a son Isaac bap. Oct. 28, 1787.

Peter had a son Daniel, bap. June 7, 1788.

HILLYER.

John Hillyer, sometimes written Hilliard, lived on Staten Island in 1693, and married Elizabeth Dey in 1714.

Their children were John, (supervisor in 1767) Elizabeth, Mary, James, William, Nathaniel, Simon and Lawrence.

The present families of the name are descended from the youngest son Lawrence. His son John (sheriff in 1799 and 1819), was born in July, 1763, and died in July, 1848. His wife Elsie Merrill was born in November, 1768, and died in August, 1858. Their children were Lawrence, (sheriff in 1831

and Member of Assembly 1835 and 1837.) John B. (Member of Assembly 1873.)

John B. is the father of James A., late of the firm of Pine, Hillyer & Co., of West New Brighton; and Abraham, of the firm of Hillyer and Hartley, of New Brighton, beside several other children.

Other Hillyers are mentioned in the records of St. Andrew's Church, as follows:

John and Esther his wife had

A daughter, born Sept. 19, 1756.

A son, Nathaniel, born Oct. 2, 1765.

A daughter, born Nov. 14, 1768.

John, Jr., had a son Abraham, born Jan. 20, 1759.

William and Dinah his wife had

A daughter, born Dec. 24, 1748.

A daughter, born Sept. 11, 1756.

John and Mary his wife had

A daughter, born Mar. 29, 1774.

A son John, born April 18, 1776.

Lawrence and Ann Larzalere married Dec. 4, 1808.

HOLMES.

The progenitor of this family was Obadiah, or, as he sometimes wrote it, "o Badiah;" he came from England in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and obtained a patent for a valuable tract of land in Southfield, which remained in the family for several generations. His name is found in the county records as early as 1683. There is a link missing in the family chain, which it now appears to be impossible to

supply; there is no record of the names of his children. His grandson Samuel lived and died on the paternal estate, and had six daughters and two sons, Baker and Samuel. The latter married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Cole, and had the following children: Samuel, James, John, Cornelius, Van Renselaer, George W. Eliza, and Ann wife of David Mersereau, of Northfield. Several of these are still living.

HOUSMAN.

We have no means of ascertaining when the first of this name came to America from Holland. The earliest mention of the name is found in the assessment roll of Boswyck (Bushwick) L. I., where the name of Charles Housman occurs in the years 1675 and 1676. The earliest mention of the name in a church record on Staten Island is as follows:

John and Wynje Symons (Simonson) had

A daughter, bap. Sept. 4, 1726.

A son Aart (Aaron or Arthur) May 24, 1730.

A daughter ———, June 1, 1732.

A son Dirk, Feb. 29, 1736, died July 29, 1807.

A son Abraham, Dec. 9, 1739.

A daughter Elizabeth, Oct. 11, 1743, and

A daughter Jemima, July 19, 1748.

Isaac, born Nov. 4, 1775, died Dec. 2, 1857; he was married to Hannah Perine Apr. 9, 1807.

Peter had a daughter bap. Aug. 6, 1785, and another Dec. 7, 1788.

The most prominent members of the family were John, who was many years one of the inferior Judges of the Com-

mon Pleas, Member of Assembly 1804, Surrogate 1809, and Supervisor repeatedly.

Isaac R. was also one of the Judges, Member of Assembly, 1823, and Supervisor repeatedly. The Sailors' Snug Harbor property was purchased from him.

Notices of the family are extremely meagre in our county records.

James made his will Nov. 1, 1801, proved Sep. 22, 1803, in which he speaks only of his brothers Anthony and Jacob.

JACOBSON.

This was a Danish family. The first of the name found in our records, is Christian, who is mentioned in the article on the Moravian Church. His son, John Van Deventer, was born in 1768, and died in 1826. He had the following sons: Peter, dec.; Cornelius, living on Long Island—he married a daughter of Isaac R. Housman, Esq.; Bedell, dec.; Israel, dec.; Abraham, dec.

JOHNSON.

It is impossible to trace the Johnson's back to their several progenitors in this county. Evidently they are not of the

same origin; the name is English, but some of them are of Dutch extraction, having Anglicised the Dutch name of Jansen. We give extracts from the various records indiscriminately, leaving each one of the name to appropriate his own ancestors. The earliest is:

Peter, who was plaintiff in a law suit in 1680.

Thomas and Ann Bouwman, son Casper, bap. June 30, 1728.

Johannes and Jannetje (Jane) Glasco, son Thomas, bap. Feb. 29, 1736.

Nathaniel and Sophia Van Gelder, son Henricks, bap. Nov. 19, 1738.

Niers and Sara Morgen had daughters bap. 1731, 1739 and 1740.

Peter and Mary Taylor, married Oct. 24, 1754.

Isaac and Elender Bowman married ———, 1764.

Peter and Malli (Molly) Lister, son Jouneton (Jonathan) bap. Oct. 2, 1755.

John and Cornelia Cello, son Peter, bap. Nov. 7, 1753.

The above are from the Dutch Church records, except the marriages of Isaac and Peter, which with the following are from St. Andrews.

Dowe and Margaret, daughter Ann, born May 7, 1771.

Dowe made his will Nov. 10, 1783, proved June 7, 1784, in which he mentions his sons Dowe and James.

Winant and Mary had daughter Sophia, born Dec. 17, 1772, and son David born Apr. 18, 1774.

Winant, not the above, made his will June 18, 1803, proved June 30, 1803, in which he mentions his wife Mary and sons Winant and Jesse; these sons married—Winant, Catharine Guyon, Nov. 26, 1797, and Jesse, Rachel Totten Jan. 11, 1804.

Mattice (Matthias) had a son William, born July 17, 1751, who was baptized May —, 1772, then an adult.

George had a son Thomas, born Aug. 17, 1771.

Isaac and Ploney (Appolonia) Frome, married Mar. —, 1772.

Nathaniel and Catharine Woglom, married Nov. 9, 1791.

Lewis and Phebe Van Pelt, married Dec. 24, 1793.

John born —, 1770, died June 2d, 1832, and Patty (Martha) Bedell, married Mar. 23, 1794.

He was a potter, and carried on his business on the Shore Road, in the vicinity of Elm Park, Port Richmond; they had the following sons:

John, merchant at Richmond, S. I., born Jan. 3, 1795, died Dec. 19, 1859.

Joseph B., merchant at Port Richmond, born Nov. —, 1796, died July 4, 1849.

Israel D., merchant at Port Richmond, born Apr. 15, 1803, died Feb. 9, 1873; and James.

Jacob, brother of the potter, married Eliza Haughwout, July 28, 1795; their sons were Peter H., James, Isaac, Benjamin and Jacob.

William, brother of the potter, married Catharine Martling, Apr. 28, 1802; their sons were John, James, William, Edward and Channing; they had also a daughter Sarah, who married Hugh Gibson, and died Aug. 25th, 1826, in her 69th year; their son John, born Feb. 13, 1803, died Nov. 3, 1865.

Edward, brother of the potter, born Oct. 12, 1776, died Sep. 4, 1856.

Abraham and Jane Jennings, married Sep. 24, 1794.

David and Jane Winant, married June 23, 1796.

Ephraim and Catharine Laforge, married Oct. 10, 1797.

James and Letitia Totten, married Feb. 20, 1805.

Anthony and Fanny Oakley, married Jan. 28, 1807.

Esek, of Tottenville, was grandson of James, and son of Abraham, who built one of the first houses on the Billop estate, after the sale by confiscation.

JONES.

There were several families of this very common name in the county, from early dates, between whom there appears to have been no relationship whatever.

We submit a brief genealogy of some of the early families of this name.

The earliest one named is Edward, whose wife was Catharine Decker, and they had the following children:

Edward bap. July 20, 1718, died young.

Mattheus, bap. Nov. 2, 1719.

Abigail, bap. April 23, 1722.

Edward, bap. Aug. 14, 1726.

Mattheus, above named, married Margaritje (Margaret) Gowan, and they had a daughter Catharine, baptized June 7, 1743.

There was a John whose wife was Rachael Van Engelen, and they had the following children:

Elizabeth, bap. April 10, 1732.

Johannes, bap. March 9, 1735.

A daughter, bap. — —, 1737.

Lucretia, bap. March 30, 1740.

Isaac, bap. April 23, 1747.

Abraham and Jannetje Persnet had a daughter Jane, bap. May 2, 1753.

Edward and Martha, his wife, had a son Abraham, born March 31, 1772.

JOURNEYAY.

Moillart Journeyay, from Pays de Vaud, came to America in April, 1663, in the ship called "The Spotted Cow," but where he settled is not known. The earliest mention of the family in connection with the Island, is in the county records, where John Journeyay bought and sold land in 1700. The name is not again met with in any church record now in existence, until we find it in that of St. Andrew's Church, about the middle of the last century, as follows:

John and Martha his wife had the following children:

John, born Jan. 4, 1752.

Albert, born Mar. 8, 1755.

Nicholas, born Aug. 22, 1756.

William, born Aug. 6, 1759, and

Richard, born Aug. 7, 1771.

The above named Nicholas is mentioned in the county records in 1791 as Nicholas, Jun.; there must therefore have been another Nicholas, whose name we have nowhere met.

Nicholas, son of John, had a son Nicholas, bap. Nov. 1, 1789.

Joseph and Mary Winant were married Dec. 29, 1807.

John and Patience Cole were married July —, 1802.

John (not the last named, unless Patience Cole was his 2d wife) made his will Mar. 7, 1803, proved Apr. 21, 1803, in which he speaks of his wife Patience, his sons Albert, Robert, Abraham, John, William, James and Richard, and his daughters Martha Randolph, Catharine Fountain and Mary, wife of Dr. Henderson.

LAFORGE.

The name of ——— De la Forge appears in the assessment roll of Boswyck (Bushwick) in 1676, and among those who took the oath of allegiance in Kings County in 1687, is the name of Adrian La forge, who had then been in the County fifteen years. In 1738 there was an Adrian Laforge, who bought land on Staten Island. From the similarity of the name, the inference is natural that if they are not identical, they were connected; this is, however, conjecture. There appears to have been two branches of the family, the Castleton and the Westfield, who may or may not have had a common origin. The paucity of notices in the old records of the County and churches, and the absence of family records, renders it impossible to trace the family far. The present living representative of the Castleton branch is Mr. G. M. Laforge, of Illinois; the late Mr. Peter D. Laforge, also of Illinois, and the late Capt. John Laforge, of West New Brighton, were his brothers; their father was David, and their mother Gertrude, daughter of John Martling, (see Martling family); David's father was Peter, who was the son of Benjamin; David's brothers were Peter, John, Benjamin, Jacob, Richard Channing Moore; Peter, David's brother was the father of Mr. Peter C. and David of Port Richmond.

Of the Westfield branch, we have only the following notices:

David and Catharine had a son Henry Seguire, bap. May 15, 1790.

John and Phebe Bedell married Sept. 15, 1804.

James and Catharine Winant married Feb. 8, 1806.

David and Ann Johnson married July 8, 1807.

LAKE.

This family is probably of English origin. The first mention of the name occurs in the county records, where the name of Daniel is recorded as having purchased land in 1696 and 1699. Daniel, probably, had several sons, among whom were Joseph, Abraham, and Thomas. Joseph had a son Joseph, baptized April 20, 1708, who married Aaltje (Alida) Burbank, and had a son Abraham, baptized March 26, 1731.

Joseph had also another son Abraham, baptized 1715.

Abraham (Daniel's son) also had a son Joseph, baptized 1708, and Abraham, 1715.

Thomas, perhaps the youngest of Daniel's sons, married Jannetje (Jane) Stryker, and had a son Thomas, baptized October 19, 1718.

Here occurs a gap which we are unable to fill.

Joseph, born July 8th, 1753, and his wife, Catharine, born June 2, 1755, both died March 14, 1813, within one hour of each other. They had a daughter Patience, born May 30, 1790.

There was another Joseph also born 1753, and died May 24, 1843, in his 90th year.

There was still another Joseph, born in 1773, and died March 16, 1854. He lived on the Manor Road near the Four Corners, Castleton.

William and Mary Tysen, his wife, had the following sons:

William, born November 16, 1769.

Bornt, born March 25, 1771; killed October 27, 1815.

Joseph, born May 12, 1777.

Bornt had the following sons: William, Joseph, Daniel, and John, of whom John is still living (1876) at Graniteville.

There was a Daniel W. born 1780, died October 6, 1835.

Daniel and Margaret, his wife, had a son Daniel, born May 12, 1777.

Cornelius and Susan Androvet were married April 6, 1794.

Joseph and Eliza Van Pelt were married January 20, 1798.

Daniel and Margaret Jackson were married June 5, 1802.

Daniel Lake made his will October 13, 1789, proved September 4, 1792, in which he mentions his wife Sarah, his sons Daniel and Joseph, and his grandson Daniel, son of his son William, deceased.

LARZELERE

The earliest mention of this name occurs in the county records, where Jacob bought land in 1686. Nicholas bought land in 1693; he was at one time sheriff of the county. There was another Jacob, probably a son of Nicholas, whose wife's name was Alice; they had a son Daniel, born June 16, 1757, and a son Benjamin, born Oct. 23, 1761.

Nicholas, probably a brother of Jacob, whose wife's name was Sarah; they had a daughter Johanna, born Jan. 7, 1768.

Jacob and Elsy, (or Alice, the same mentioned above,) had a son Richard, born June 18, 1771.

Benjamin, (not the one mentioned above) was born July 6, 1740, and died Oct. 6, 1802; he made his will June 17, 1802, in which he mentions his wife Sarah, and his children Benjamin, Jacob and Catharine.

The family, once an important one in the county, is now nearly, if not quite, extinct, and it is impossible to obtain a connected genealogy.

There was a Rev. Jacob, a minister of the Ref. Dutch Church in N. and S. Hampton, Penn., from 1797 to 1819, who was probably connected with the Staten Island family.

LATOURETTE.

The original Latourette was a French Huguenot, but when he came to America is unknown. The family is not among the earliest settlers on Staten Island. The first mention of the name we have found is as follows:

Jean and Maria Mersereau had the following children:

A son David, bap. Apr. 24, 1726, David Latourette sponsor.

A son Anthony, Jan. 24, 1730.

A son Henry, Jan. 24, 1731.

Pierre La Turrete and Mariamne Mersereaux had

A son Daniel, bap. Mar. 8, 1728.

Twin sons David and Jacques, Oct. 31, 1730.

David and Catharine Poillon, son Jaques, bap. Mar. 19, 1732.

James, probably one of the Jaques mentioned above, and Elizabeth his wife, had a son John born Dec. 11, 1764.

A son Jonathan, born Jan. 31, 1766, and

A son Henry, born Apr. 22, 1775.

David and Elizabeth his wife had a daughter Catharine, born Nov. 9, 1766.

John and Susannah his wife had a son John, born Sep. 30, 1764.

James and Mary his wife had a son David, born July 7, 1786.

David and Phebe Cole married Nov. 12, 1808.

Henry of Fresh Kills, weaver, made his will. Jan 19, 1794, proved Dec. 30, 1794, in which he speaks of his wife Sarah, his brother Henry, dec'd, his sons Henry, John and Peter, and his daughters Susan, wife of Peter Cole, and Ann, wife of William de Groot.

Peter's wife was Elizabeth Androvetta.

LISK.

This family was never very numerous on the Island, and we find little mention of it in any records.

James, the earliest mentioned, had a son John bap. Mar. 25, 1701. He is also mentioned as having bought land in 1706; he had a son Thomas, who married Catalyntje Van Pelt, and had daughters baptized in 1729, 1731, 1739 and 1745; John, son of James, married Rachel Haughwout, and had a son Jacob bap. Jan. 2, 1728.

Matthias and Anastasia had a son Moses born Dec. 7, 1766.

John and Mary had a son Thomas born Sep. 19, 1756; he made his will Aug. 24, 1793, proved Nov. 4, 1793, in which he mentions his children Thomas, Franky and Catharine.

There is an Alexander Lisk mentioned in the Court Records in 1724.

LOCKMAN.

LOOKERMAN, LAKEMAN, LACKMAN, LOOKERMAN, &c.

This is one of the oldest of the Dutch families in the province. The first mention of the name is that of Govert Lockermans, (sometimes spelled Lookermans), who arrived in America in 1633, in the carvel St. Martyn. He was a minor when he arrived, and came as an apprentice, but was immediately taken into the service of the Company. He soon contrived to make himself conspicuous, especially in leading attacks upon the Indians, on Staten Island and elsewhere.

The earliest mention of the name in the records, occurs in

1680, when Abraham Lakeman* is said to have owned a parcel of woodland on the south of the Fresh-kill. About this time there were several of the name on the Island—Abraham, mentioned above, whose name is found again on the records, in 1684 and 1692; Lewis, who was defendant in a suit July 6, 1681; and Peter, who sold land in 1684. These three probably were brothers. There was an Isaac, perhaps a son of one of the above, of whom we only know that his wife was Catharine Christopher, and that they had a son Lewis, bap. May 23, 1731.

Abraham, and Elizabeth his wife, had two daughters born—Sarah, in 1762, and Margaret in 1767, and a son Abraham, born Apr. 4, 1772.

Isaac, and his wife Martha, had the following sons:

David, born Jan. 26, 1768; Jacob, born July 21, 1771, and Joseph, born Oct. 7, 1775.

William and Mary his wife had a daughter Sarah, born Oct. 4, 1772.

Isaac and Margaret his wife had a son William, born Nov. 24, 1772.

There was another Isaac, born 1758, and died May 1, 1814.

Samuel and Catharine Crowal, were married Mar. 16, 1790.

Nathaniel made his will Dec. 12, 1795, proved May 24, 1808, in which he mentions his wife Martha, his daughter Susanna, and his sons Isaac and John.

This family is also gradually dying out.

* Vide App N. (70.)

MANEE.

Originally written Manee. This is a Westfield family concerning which the notices, in either county or church records, are exceedingly meagre. We have found but few shreds of its history.

Peter, and Mary Brooks his wife, had a daughter baptized August 8, 1725.

Abraham and Anna Jansen, his wife, had a son Abraham, baptized May 26, 1723.

Abraham and Sarah du Chesne, had a daughter Sarah, baptized March 30, 1740.

Abraham had a son Isaac, baptized May 15, 1790.

Peter and Mary Pryor were married Jan. 4, 1804.

William and Eliza Pryor were married April —, 1808.

Abraham and Mary Woglom were married Oct. 8, 1808.

Isaac made his will May 14, 1794, proved July 18, 1794, in which he speaks of his brothers Abraham and Peter, and sister Hannah Prior. His will is dated on the day of his death, at which time he was 46 years old.

MARTLING.

This name is not met with at a very early date; when its connection with the Island began, is unknown; the earliest mention of the family in our local records, is in 1724, when Isaac Martling and Anna Van Name his wife, had a daughter bap. Jan. 10; a son John, Jan. 21, 1731, a Barent Martling being present as a sponsor. He died in infancy.

Peter and Jannetje (Jane) Heereman had a son John, bap. Apr. 26, 1748.

Barent and Susanna Gerretson had a son Barent bap. Sep. 19, 1749, and Barent, Sen., was sponsor. There were three generations present on this occasion, represented by three Barent Martlings.

Peter (same as above) had a son Benjamin, bap. Sept. 17, 1752, and another son Johannes or John Oct. 11, 1748.

Barent, son of Barent above named, married Nannie Tuson (Tyson), and had a son Barent, born Jan. 10, 1776.

Johannes or John, son of Peter, was the grandfather of Mr. Peter L. Martling, now (1876) residing near the Four Corners; he made his will Dec. 15, 1798, which was proved Jan. 8, 1802; he speaks of six daughters and two sons, viz.: Annatje (Anna), Elizabeth, Catharine (married William Johnson, died Nov. 19, 1852, in her 72d year), Gitty (Gertrude), married first David Laforge, second John Laforge, Jane, Catharine, and Clarissa (died unmarried Aug. 15, 1872, aged 81 years), and Garret and John. The former owned the property now belonging to A. C. Bradley, Esq.; the latter owned the farm now occupied by his son Peter L.; he married Dorcas Laforge Jan. 8, 1802.

Benjamin and Aala (Alida) Cozine were married June 18, 1795.

MARTINO.

Gaston Martineau, a surgeon of Dieppe, settled in England in 1685, and was a French refugee. He had several sons, whose descendants still reside in England, and many of them

are distinguished. The family in America is a collateral branch, and were in this country and on the Island before Gaston left France. We find the name of Francis in our county records as defendant in a suit with Jaques Jeyoung in 1681, and as selling land in 1691.

Stephen was born 1727, and died May 9, 1801; he owned and resided on the property now known as the Poor House Farm. He was one of the corporators of the Moravian Church.

Benjamin, brother of Stephen, was born 1742, and died May 17, 1824.

Benjamin, son of above was born Apr. 4, 1766, and died Nov. 20, 1814. He was father of Mr. Gabriel Martino, residing near Four Corners, Castleton.

Stephen was father of Mr. Gabriel Martino, residing between Graniteville and Bull's Head.

MERRILL.

This family have descended from Richard Merrill and Sarah Wells his wife, natives of Warwickshire, England, who emigrated to America about the year 1675, and settled on Staten Island. As their family was the only one of the name on the Island, they had among their children the following sons: William, Richard, Thomas, Philip and Philys, unless the two last names are identical, and perhaps John, for we find in the Albany records the name of William as owning land on Staten Island in 1683; Philys bought land of Richard (father or brother?) in 1711.

Richard married Elsie Dorlant, and had the following children:

Richard, bap. Sep. 22, 1709, who died young.

Elsie, bap. Apr. 1, 1708, by Dom. Freeman.

Richard, bap. 1715.

Lambert, bap. Jan. 1, 1721.

Susanna, bap. Sep. 13, 1724.

Philip and Elizabeth Bakker, (Baker) his wife, had the following children:

Catherine and Susanna, twins, bap. July 4, 1725.

Philip, bap. Feb. 24, 1727.

Nicholas, bap. Nov. 24, 1728.

Elisabet, bap. Apr. 8, 1733.

Neeltje (Cornelia) bap. Mar. 9, 1735.

Thomas and Jenne Gewan had a son Richard—no date of baptism.

John and Gertrude Simonson had a daughter, bap. Sep. 18, 1726.

William; of his descendants we have no account.

The above are the children and grand-children of the original pair, so far as the church records throw any light upon the matter.

Richard, son of Thomas, had the following children:

Margaretta, bap. Jan. 1, 1738.

Annatje, (Anna) bap. Apr. 19, 1743; no others mentioned.

Jan and Aeltje (Alida) Bennet had a son Simon, and a daughter bap. on the same day, May 6, 1745.

Thomas and Eva Jones had a daughter bap. Oct. 31, 1756. This Thomas made his will Dec. 31, 1791, proved Apr. 30, 1803, in which he mentions his wife Eva and his sons John, Thomas and Matthew.

John, son of Thomas and Eva (known in the family as Honnis) was born 1742, and died Dec. 19, 1826. His wife's name was Charity.

Thomas (known as "Sawmill Thomas,") son of John and Eva, had a son John, bap. Aug. 17, 1788.

There was a John, Jun., who had a daughter bap. Nov. 7,

1790, and John Y., who was born in 1770, and died June 6, 1858, but they are probably distinct persons; John, Jun., more probably was the son of Joseph and Martha, and was born Apr. 4, 1765.

Joseph also had a daughter Mary, born Jan. 16, 1763.

John and Ann his wife had a daughter bap. Nov. 7, 1753.

Lambert, (son of Richard and Elsie), and Tabitha, had a son Richard, born July 9, 1765; a son Jonathan born May 24, 1774; a daughter Tabitha, born Feb. 18, 1770, who married Capt. John W. Blake, and died Jan. 12, 1861, aged nearly 91 years; also a daughter Elsie, born 1768, married John Hillyer 1785, and was the mother of Hon. Lawrence Hillyer, dec., and Hon. John B. Hillyer, still living (1876) at New Springville.

William and Ann Merrill were married Aug. —, 1776.

Abraham and Ann Merrill were married Oct. 3d, 1790.

Mary, widow of ——— Merrill, made her will Jan. 10, 1789, proved Nov. 30, 1789; reference has been made to this will before, and the bequest made to her daughter Mary, the wife of Nathaniel Robbins.

The family was once numerous, and have largely intermarried with other families of the Island. The property belonging to them in Northfield was extensive, and a part of it is still in the possession of some of them.

The public road known as Lambert's Lane, leading to Watchogue, was named from Lambert Merrill, mentioned above.

MERSEREAU.

[From Family Records and Traditions.]

John Mersereau was a native of France, and a Protestant. In his youth he was possessed of extraordinary physical strength. He studied law, but disliking the confinement of study, he learned the trade of a saddler, which he subsequently carried on extensively. He was also captain of a military company, armed with pikes, the members of which attained great skill in the use of that weapon. When he went abroad, he always wore a sword at his side. One evening he met three men habited as friars, whom he saluted, saying "Good evening, gentlemen." They immediately charged him with being a Protestant—otherwise he would have said "Good evening, fathers." He replied, "I know but one Father, who is in Heaven." They then drew their sabres, which were concealed under their cloaks, and attacked him, and he was obliged to defend himself; the result was, he killed one, wounded another, and the third fled. For some unexplained reason, he was never molested for this deed. He died young, and left three sons—Joshua, Paul and Daniel—and two daughters, Mary and Martha. These children, with their mother, fled from France to England 1685, immediately after the Revocation; but James II, having just ascended the throne, and being a Roman Catholic, they feared further persecution, and all, with the exception of Paul, who remained and followed his father's business, continued their flight to America. They had intended to settle at Philadelphia, but they were driven to New York by stress of weather. They settled on Staten Island, where their mother died, and was buried in the French church-yard (on the Seaman farm, Westfield).

Daniel was a tailor; Joshua married a Latourette, and died May 23, 1756, aged over 93 years. They had a son Joshua, who was born May 18, 1696, and died July 9, 1769; his wife was Maria Corsen (sometimes written Mary), daugh-

ter of Jacob Corsen; she was born Oct. 24, 1704, and died July 3, 1763. Their children were:

*Joshua, born Sep. 26, 1723, died June 10, 1804.

†Jacob, born Apr. 23, 1730, died Sep. 7, 1804.

John, born Mar. 2, 1732, died ———.

Elizabeth, born Jan. 4, 1734, died in infancy.

David, born Nov. 10, 1735, died July 19, 1763.

Mary, born Jan. 14, 1738, died ———.

Cornelina, born July 27, 1739, died July 27, 1814.

Paul, born Feb. 23, 1741, died Jan. 26, 1833.

Elizabeth, born Nov. 26, 1742, died ———.

Rachel, born Feb. 27, 1746, died July 9, 1769.

Paul, son of Joshua and Maria Corsen, married Elizabeth Barnes, born Apr. 21, 1751, died May 26, 1833, their children were:

Joshua, born Feb. 7, 1773, died Mar. 7, 1847.

Nancy, born Apr. 4, 1775, died Nov. 30, 1851.

Mary, born Feb. 2, 1777, died June 6, 1853.

Elizabeth, born June 20, 1779, died May 8, 1855.

Rachel, born June 30, 1781, died Feb. 23, 1863.

†Paul, born Mar. 14, 1784, died July 21, 1856.

Margaret, born Mar. 27, 1787.

Gertrude, born Nov. 30, 1789.

Joshua, son of Paul and Elizabeth, married Deborah Brit-

* He was repeatedly Member of Assembly between 1777 and 1786.

† Jacob made his will July 16, 1804, proved Sept. 18, 1804, in which he speaks of his wife Charity, and his children John, and Mary, wife of Thomas Cabberry; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel De Hart; Sophia, wife of John Crocheron; Jacob, David, and Peter. He was the Col. Jacob Mersereau, whose escape from the British during the Revolution is alluded to elsewhere. His son Jacob was the father of John T. and Alfred Mersereau, of Graniteville, and Member of Assembly 1833 and 1838. His son Peter, still living on the old homestead, born in 1786, was Member of Assembly 1845. Col. Jacob had also a son John by his first marriage, who married a Crusier, and lived in an old stone house, on the turn of the road west of the Snug Harbor, and was father-in-law to the late Judge Abraham Crocheron.

‡ Paul was Member of Assembly 1834, and for several years subsequently a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

ton, Jan. 7, 1801. She was born Aug. 4, 1782, and died Mar. 26, 1840; their children were:

Nathaniel, born Oct. 18, 1802, died in infancy.

Paul, born Sept. 20, 1804.

Mary, born Jan. 29, 1807.

—— twins, born Jan. 19, 1810..

Cornelius, born May 12, 1811.

* Joshua, born Jan. 28, 1814.

Elsey, born Aug. 30, 1817, dec'd.

Elizabeth, born May, 5, 1820, dec'd.

Debora, born Apr. 7, 1823.

John, born May 28, 1826, died in infancy.

Margaret.

Thus far we have traced but one branch of the family; what notices we have found in the public records, of other branches, we give indiscriminately.

There was a John mentioned in the County records in 1730; he was probably the same with Jean, whose wife's name was Craage; they had a son Joshua baptised Feb., 1731, and subsequently a son Daniel. This Daniel married Cornelia Vanderbilt, and had a son John, baptized Mar. 4, 1759.

Etienne (Stephen) and Ann Mitchell had a son Daniel baptized, no date; a daughter Jan. 1, 1735, and a son Richard, May, 1740.

There was a Joshua had a son Harmanus baptized June 8, 1788.

There was a Paul here as early as 1728, sponsor at a baptism.

Peter and Rebecca his wife had the following children:

Sarah, born Mar. 23, 1769.

Daniel, born Aug. 27, 1771, died July 16, 1855.

John, bap. Nov., 1775.

Peter died June 16, 1803, born 1734. See *Note*.

There was a John born Dec., 1737, died July 30, 1811.

John and Charity had a son John born Apr. 13, 1757; son Lawrence Mar. 28, 1761..

* Joshua was Member of Assembly 1857, and County Clerk from 1848 to 1853.

Paul and Frances had a son John born May 2, 1759.

Stephen and Lydia had the following children :

Sarah, born Sep. 8, 1766.

Daniel, born Dec. 6, 1768.

Stephen, born Feb. 14, 1774.

Joshua and Mary had the following children :

Stephen, born May 5, 1770.

Joshua, bap. Sept. 6, 1772.

Daniel and Susan had a daughter Anna bap. July 6, 1789.

Daniel and Ann had a daughter Cornelia bap. June 26, 1791.

Henry and Eliza Laforge married Sept. 6, 1790.

Jacob and Mary Crocheron married Sept. 5, 1798.

Daniel and Alida Lake married Oct. 6, 1798.

Daniel and Eliza Winant married Feb. 8, 1800.

Stephen and Lanah (Helen) Winant married Nov. 21, 1802.

John and Ann Parlee married Dec. 31, 1803.

Joshua and Susannah Story married Dec. 10, 1805.

There were others of this name who emigrated from Holland, but where they settled is not known. Dunlap says, "The Huguenots who fled to Holland after the bloody and complicated treachery and murder performed by the papists under Charles IX, had remained among their Dutch brethren until many of their descendants had become, in language and manners, assimilated to the Hollanders, and emigrated to this country more Dutch than French ; such as the Duryeas, Cortelyous, Mersereaus, and many others."

Note.—Peter Mersereau made his will May 6, 1800, proved July 25, 1803, in which he alludes to his wife without naming her, and mentions his children Elizabeth, Rebecca, Catharine, Ann, Sarah, Daniel and William.

There is another branch of the family, not located on Staten Island, of which Capt. Lawrence Mersereau, who was born Jan. 4, 1773, and died at Union, Broome County, N. Y., January 24, 1873. At the age of 25 he married Hannah Christopher, and had the following children : Hester, Maria, Joshua, Clarissa, George W. Lawrence, Mary, William,

Hannah and John C. Capt. Lawrence's father's name was Joshua.

METCALFE.

Though not among the old, this family is among the most prominent ones of the county. Simon, the progenitor of the family on Staten Island, came from England in 1765, and settled in New York city, and was subsequently appointed deputy surveyor of the colony. He left his son George in England to be educated until he was seventeen years of age, when he joined his father in this country. After studying law, he resided at Albany for a time, then went to Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y. He married the daughter of Commodore Silas Talbot. In 1796 Gov. John Jay appointed him Assistant Attorney-General, which office he held until 1811. He then removed to New York, where he practiced law until 1816, when he removed to Staten Island, and in 1818, when the office of District Attorney was made a county office, he was appointed to perform its duties. He died in 1826. His children were Maria, who married William S. Root, of Tompkinsville; Silas Talbot; Simon; Catharine, who was the first wife of John B. Simonson; Henry Bleecker; Georgiana, who married Daniel Fenn, of Massachusetts; Louisa, twins, and George.

Henry Bleecker was born January 20th, 1805, studied law with his father, and admitted to the bar in 1826. The same year he was appointed District Attorney for Richmond county, which office he held until 1833. In 1840 he was ap-

pointed a County Judge, and the same year U. S. Boarding Officer at Quarantine, in the Revenue Department, which place he occupied until 1843. In 1847 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate, the two offices having been united, and re-elected from time to time until near the close of 1875, at the end of which year he would have been legally disqualified by age, but he resigned to take his seat as Member of Congress, to which he had been elected, and he is now, 1876, performing the duties of that office as Representative of the 1st Congressional District of the State of New York, in the 1st Session of the 44th Congress.

MORGAN.

This family was on Staten Island at an early date, but the notices of them in the records are very few. Thomas Morgan was a member of the Colonial Assembly from this county in 1692, &c. This is the first occurrence of the name in the county records. His name occurs again in the Dutch Church records as having a son Abraham, baptized May 5, 1696, and a daughter Martha, September 7, 1698.

Thomas, (probably a son of the former,) and Magdalena Staats his wife, had the following children:

A daughter Elisabet, baptized Feb. 7, 1725.

A daughter Magdalena, bap. Feb. 12, 1737.

A son Pieter, bap. March 9, 1739.

A son Thomas, bap. Oct. 10, 1731, and

A daughter Sarah, bap. Sept. 16, 1739.

The name does not again appear until 1754, December 16, when William Morgan and Elizabeth Winter were married.

It is probable that William was the son of Pieter mentioned above, though not certain. William had a son John, who lived and died in the vicinity of New Springville. Among his children was a son Charles who married a Vroom, and they were the parents of Mr. Henry C., of Travisville, and his brother, the late John, of Mariner's Harbor.

PERINE.

The original orthography of the name was Perrin. Count Perrin was a Huguenot refugee from Nouere; the American family are not descended from him, but the original emigrant was akin to him. The first occurrence of the name in this county was in 1687, where Daniel Perine sold land, and he was probably the progenitor of the Perines of the present day. Like many other old families in the county, they have a family record, but very imperfect, except perhaps for the last two or three generations. The branch which we are able to trace, lived for a century and a half, or more, in the same house, which is still standing, and occupied by them, on the Richmond road, a short distance north of Garrison's Station, on the Staten Island Railroad. It is probably the oldest dwelling house in the county occupied by the family who built it.

Cornelius S. and Joseph E., still residing in the old house, are the sons of Simon S., who was the son of

Joseph, born June 4, 1759, died April 16th, 1814. Joseph's brothers were Edward, born July 6, 1766, and Henry, born Nov. 29, 1768, and married Mary Winant June 21, 1795;

they were the parents of Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Richard Tysen, Esq.

Joseph's parents were Edward and Ann; Edward died during the Revolution.

We are unable to trace the pedigree of any branch of the family beyond Edward, with any degree of certainty. Probably Edward was the son, possibly the grandson, of Daniel, whom we suppose to be the original.

In addition to the above, the following are found on the county and church records, on tomb-stones, etc.

Henry and Susannah his wife had a son Edward, born Feb. 19, 1768; a son Peter, born May 22d, 1764; Henry made his will Apr. 10, 1788, which was proved June 7, 1788, in which he mentions his wife Susannah and his children David and Cornelius, then minors, and his other children, Edward, Margaret, and Susannah, Abraham, Henry, Nancy and Mary. This younger Henry was a weaver, and made his will Oct. 29, 1792, which was proved April 2, 1793, in which he speaks of his brothers David, Cornelius and Edward, but alludes to no wife nor children.

Henry and Ann his wife had a son Abraham, born Feb. 1, 1766.

Henry and Hannah his wife had a son Henry, born June 5, 1767.

James and Nannie his wife had a daughter Sophia, born July 17, 1767.

William and Miranda his wife had a son Peter, baptized June 27, 1790.

Edward and Patience Mersereau were married June 7, 1790, and had a daughter Mary, born Oct. 9, 1790.

Abraham and Sarah Rezeau were married Aug. 24, 1790, and had a son Peter Rezeau, born Sep. 20, 1791.

Peter and Mary Bedell were married Dec. 31, 1788.

Edward and Adriar Guyon were married Jan. 20, 1791.

Henry and Magdalena Simonson were married June, 19, 1800.

Cornelius and Mary McLean were married Mar. 31, 1804.

Edward, born in 1745, died Nov. 22, 1818.

James G., born Aug. 29, 1796, died Sep. 17, 1833.

There was a Peter, living in 1766, and a Henry in 1767, who were interested in the purchase or sale of land.

POILLON.

The first mention of the name we have found, was in connection with Staten Island, when Jaques Poullian was appointed a Justice for Richmond County, Dec. 14, 1689, by Leisler. The family was never numerous, and the notices of them in the local records are few.

Jaques is frequently mentioned as buying or selling land prior to 1703. After him we have no notice of any member of the family for half a century; then John, and Margaret his wife, had a son John, born June 6, 1758.

A son Peter, born Jan. 27, 1763, and

A son James, bap. Nov. 3, 1772.

James and Frances his wife had a son John bap. Nov. 14, 1762.

Peter and Margaret his wife had a son John, born Oct. 28, 1770.

A son Peter, born Mar. 6, 1772; this Peter was a communicant in St. Andrew's Church, 1792, after his father's death. (See history of that church.)

Abraham and Susan Cole married June 17, 1790; he died young.

John and Elizabeth Segnine married July 5, 1792.

Abraham made his will July 20, 1791, proved Aug. 8,

1791, in which he mentions his wife Susan, and his son Peter, a minor.

John, named above, made his will Mar. 16, 1802, proved Feb. 18, 1803; mentions his wife Margaret, his daughters Mary, Margaret, Ann, Sarah and Catharine, and his sons Peter, John and James, deceased.

POST.

Adrian Post, who was, without doubt, the progenitor of the family on Staten Island, was commander of a ship which brought emigrants to the colony before 1650. He was subsequently the superintendent of Baron Van de Cappelán's plantation on the Island. The Indian massacre of 1655 drove him temporarily from the Island, but he soon returned, and resumed his residence here. His family consisted of his wife, five children and two servants. John, who was probably a grandson of Adrian, married Anna Housman, and they had the following sons baptized:

Abraham, April 19, 1743, and

Adrian, April 26, 1748.

Garret and Sarah Ellis had the following sons baptized:

Garret, August 7, 1754.

Abraham, March 12, 1758.

Abraham had a daughter Miriam, born July 31, 1790.

There was another Garret born 1720, and died March 31, 1797.

The notices of this family are very meagre.

PRALL

The present representatives of the family are :

Hon. Benjamin P. Prall, of Huguenot, Westfield, and his brother Capt. Arthur Prall, of New Springville, Northfield.

Their father was Peter Prall, born 1763, and died Nov. 1, 1822 ; his father was Benjamin Prall, born 1733, and died 1796 ; his father was Abraham Prall, born 1706 and died Sep. 28, 1775 ; his father was Peter Prall, whose name we find recorded as a witness or sponsor at a baptism in 1708 ; he had an older son than Abraham, viz. : Arent born 1698, and a younger Isaac born 1710.

This brings us very near, or quite to the original of the family. There was, however, an Arent Prall, who probably was either father or brother of the last mentioned Peter. We find his—Arent's—name on record as owning 120 acres of land on Long Neck in 1694.

Other members of the family, not in the above line, were Peter, born Apr. 9, 1737, and died Feb. 28, 1822 ; his brother Abraham, born 1740, died May 6, 1820 ; he had two sons, viz. Daniel, drowned Oct. 10, 1817, and Ichabod, a merchant in New York ; Daniel married Ann Mersereau Jan. 22, 1794.

Scattered through various records, we find the following, whom we are unable to place, viz. :

Aron, Jun., and his wife Antye Staats, had a daughter born May 21, 1715 ; a son Aron in 1717 ; a daughter in 1719, and a son Peter in 1724.

Aron, or Arent, (not Jun.) and his wife Maritje Bowman had a son William Joris, born 1730, and a son Hendrick, born 1735.

Isaac (probably the son of Abraham, above mentioned) and his wife Maria Debaa or Dubois, had a daughter born 1746, and another in 1748 ; a son Peter in 1744, and a son Lewis in 1751.

Benjamin and his wife Sarah Swaim had a son Abraham born in 1752, and a son John in 1766.

John (wife's name not given) had a daughter born in 1719.

Abraham and Sarah Cannon were married Aug. —, 1776.

John and Martha Latourette were married Jan. 14, 1802.

There was a Wolford Praule, who was a freeholder as early as 1695, but he was not probably connected with this family, as his name was spelled differently, and there is no further notice of him.

RYERSS.

We find this name at an early date on Long Island. Arie Ryerse and Maerte Ryerse were assessed as owners of property at Middelwont, now Flatbush, in 1676, but when their connection with Staten Island began is unknown.

Adrian was born 1715, and died December 12, 1779; his wife was Hester Debaa (Dubois;) their son Lewis was born December 7, 1754, and died April 13, 1806.

Aris, another son of Adrian, had a daughter baptized July 27, 1786, and a son David, baptized October 17, 1790.

Gozen, also a son of Adrian, made his will October 21, 1800, proved January 13, 1802, in which he speaks of his son John P., and his daughter Margaret, his brother Lewis, and his grandsons Gozen Adrian Ryers, and Ryerss De Hart.

He was an exceedingly obese man, and required two ordinary chairs to sit upon; his wife was in the same condition. He was a wealthy man, and owned property in various parts of the county. In 1791 he became the owner of 300 acres of land, in the eastern part of the State, which, when the line between New York and Massachusetts was finally determined, fell within the latter State. To compensate him for the loss of this land, the State of New York gave him a patent for 1800 acres in Wilmington Township, Essex County, which is

known as Ryerss' grant to this day. He dwelt for many years preceding his death at Port Richmond, in the large house known as the Continental Hotel. He was a very prominent and useful man ; he was supervisor of Northfield from 1785 to 1787 ; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1788 ; he was Member of Assembly from 1791 to 1794, and first Judge of the County from 1797 to his death. His brother Lewis was sheriff in 1788 -'90, and Member of Assembly from 1795 to 1797. His son John P. was a Member of Assembly 1800.

Probably the only remaining member of the family on the Island is Mr. David R. Ryerss, living near the Moravian Church.

SEGUINE.

We have been unsuccessful in our efforts to obtain reliable information with regard to the origin of this family, and are obliged to be content with such as can be found in the local records, the earliest of which is—

Jean and Elizabeth Hooper, had a son Jonas, bap. Dec. 12, 1725.

Jaques and Lady Mambrut, daughter Sara, bap. Mar. 3, 1728.

A son Jean, bap. Mar. 19, 1732.

Jean and Jaques stood sponsors for each other's children ; they were probably brothers. The above are from the records of the Dutch Church ; the following are from those of St. Andrews :

James and Elsee, daughter Sara, born Apr., 1756.

Son James, born Dec. 10, 1760.

John and Sarah had the following children :

Elisha, born May 31, 1760.

James bap. July 18, 1762.

Henry, born Feb. 4, 1764.

Lawrence and Ann, daughter Sara, born Apr. 2, 1761.

James and Caty, son Stephen, born Mar. 22, 1764.

Son James, born Apr. 5, 1766.

James made his will June 13, 1795, proved Oct. 7, 1795; mentions his wife Catharine and his children Barnt, Joseph, Frederick, John, Henry, Stephen and James.

John and Rachel Mitchel married Nov. —, 1775.

John and Margaretta, son John, bap. Oct. 24, 1790.

Son Henry, bap. Oct. 27, 1793.

James and Mary Guyon married June 30, 1791.

Stephen and Susanna Poillon married Nov. 8, 1792.

Henry and Jane Garretson married Aug. 13, 1800.

Stephen and Margaret Guyon married Mar. 5, 1805.

SHARROTT.

This is another example of the change of a French name into English.

Richard Sharet, the first of the name on Staten Island, according to the family traditions and records, was a Frenchman by birth, of Huguenot parentage, and for a short period after his emigration resided in New England. He came to Staten Island either just before, or just after, the commencement of the Revolution. Here he married a woman of German parentage named Mary Heger. Their children were William, Richard, John, James, Susan and Mary.

John married Mary Ann Burbank. October 9th, 1789;

their children were Peter, (died Feb., 1875, aged 86,) John, Jeremiah, Richard, Abraham, William Henry, Mary, Susan, Catharine, Eliza, Louisa—some of whom are still living.

SIMONSON.

This name was found in the province as early as 1631. Willem came over in the "Fox" in 1662, and was probably the first of the name on Staten Island. The family has become so numerous during the past two centuries that it is impossible at this day to ascertain whether the several branches are of kin or not. The branch descended from Barnt appears to have been the most prolific.

Barnt and Apollonia Messeker had a daughter bap. in 1701 ; a son John in 1702, and a son Aart in 1710.

Aert (Arthur) and Margaret Daniels had the following children :

Simon, bap. Apr. 20, 1708.

Hans, (John) bap. —, 1710.

Aert, bap. Oct. 11, 1711, died in infancy.

Aert, bap. July 14, 1718.

Christopher, bap. June 18, 1714.

Daniel, bap. July 26, 1724.

Barnt, bap. July 14, 1728.

* Simon (above) and Sarah Van Pelt had the following children :

Van Pelt, bap. Mar. 13, 1742.

Aert, bap. May 21, 1744.

John, bap. May 2, 1754.

Evert, bap. Dec. 18, 1755.

* These were probably members of another branch of the original family, descended from Aert or Arthur.

Hans, (above) and Antje (dim. of Ann) Van Pelt, daughter
bap. June 7, 1743.

Christofel, (Christopher above,) and Maria Van Shurze had
a son Christofel, bap. Apr. 19, 1743.

Hans, (above) was probably the husband of Suster Corsen ;
he was a constable in 1770.

Daniel and Maria Decker had a son Abraham, bap. Feb.
26, 1758 ; a daughter in 1752, and another daughter in 1754.

Isaac and Neeltje (Cornelia) Cotelean, had a son Isaac, bap.
Dec. 17, 1732 ; this Isaac was the father of Joseph, who mar-
ried Elizabeth Winant, and they were the parents of the fol-
lowing sons: John, Jacob and David, still living at New
Springville ; Joseph, still living at Graniteville, and Abra-
ham, deceased, also of the wife of Hon. John B. Hillyer.

Cornelius and Elizabeth Depue, had son Barnt, bap. June
24, 1759.

Daniel and Molly Decker had son Abraham, bap. Feb. 26,
1758.

* Isaac and Antje (dim. of Ann) Vanderbilt, daughter bap.
July 8, 1722.

Christofel and Catarina Van Scuren, had daughter bap.
May 6, 1743.

Isaac had a daughter Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 30, 1789.

Jacob and Adra Poillon were married Jan. 22, 1790 ; he
was born in 1768, and died Oct. 27, 1844, in his 76th year ;
she was born June 5, 1765, and died July 10, 1871, aged 106
years, 1 mo. 5 days ; they had a daughter Elizabeth, bap.
May 1, 1791, and a son John P., born Oct. 18, 1810, and died
June 20, 1868 ; he lived in Heberton Street, Port Richmond.

Barnt and Abigail Crocheron, married Mar. 8, 1755.

Barnt and Abigail, had a son John, born July 17, 1758.

John and Ann, daughter Frances, born Dec. 26, 1771 ; son
John, born Dec. 6, 1773.

Isaac and Elizabeth Wood, married July 28, 1757.

Isaac and Elizabeth Bird married Apr. 5, 1789.

John and Alice Marshal, married Jan. 5, 1790.

* These were also probably members of another branch of the original family,
descended from Aert or Arthur.

Peter and Ann Cole, married Aug. 20, 1791.

John and Phebe Wood, married Sep. 28, 1799.

* Arthur and Harriet Pritchard, married June 27, 1801.

* Charles M., born 1780, died July 26, 1853; he lived at Stapleton.

Reuben, born Jan. 1765, died Sep. 19, 1844.

John, born Apr. 15, 1782, died Nov. 25, 1862.

Isaac made his will June 28, 1787; proved July 9, 1787; mentions his wife Helethay, and his sons Jeremiah and Isaac; no other children mentioned.

There was another Isaac, born October 2, 1761, died May 17, 1855, in his 94th year.

STILWELL.

Of English origin. The family was here at an early date. The first mention of the name, with reference to the Island, is in the Albany records, where a piece of wood-land on the south side of Fresh Kill is mentioned as belonging to Daniel Stilwell in 1680. There is also mention made in our county records of Richard in 1689; of John in 1695-'6 and 1708, and of Thomas in 1697 and 1704. It would appear then that at the close of the 17th century there were at least four families of the name in the county. We subjoin the names of those found in the several church records.

Elias and his wife Anne Burbank, (she was probably the daughter of Thomas Burbank and Maritje Martling. See Burbank family,) had a son Thomas baptized June 30, 1726, and a son Daniel baptized March 24, 1728. Thomas married Debora Martling, and had a son Elias baptized June 10, 1747.

* These were also probably members of another branch of the original family, descended from Aert or Arthur.

Daniel, whose wife's name was Annatje (Anna,) had a daughter Susannah, baptized July 18th, 1762. There was another Daniel whose wife was Maria Poillon, who had a son Jaques baptized March 26, 1738, and a son Daniel, baptized April 4, 1738, whose wife's name was Ariantje, and had a son Jeremiah, born December 1, 1763.

Here we abandon the attempt further to trace the genealogy, and give the remaining names which we have collected, leaving it to the members of the family to discover their own ancestors.

Sarah Pareyn (Perine,) wife of William "*obit*," had twins William and Daniel, baptized September 6, 1719.—(Posthumous.)

Jan and Elizabeth Parein (Perine) had a son John, baptized November 15, 1719.

Thomas and Sarah Van Name had a son Thomas, baptized December 22, 1728.

Daniel and Catharine Larzalere had a son Richard, baptized November 25, 1739.

Joachim and Anna Tenners had a son John, baptized July 28, 1751, and a son Richard, May 23, 1759.

Thomas and Nancy Fountain had a son Antone, baptized February 16, 1755.

John and Helena Van Name had a son Elias baptized June 24, 1752.

Richard and Jenneke (Jane) Van Name had a son Nicholas, baptized September 21, 1735.

The above are from the records of the Dutch Church; the following are from St. Andrews.

Nicholas (son of last mentioned Richard) and his wife Effey (Eva) had a daughter Catharine, born November 18, 1761.

Jeremiah and his wife Yetty had a son Peter, born April 30th, 1764.

John and Olly Taylor were married September 15, 1757.

Samuel and Hannah Van Pelt were married June 9, 1755.

Richard and Mary his wife had a son Daniel, born February 7, 1770.

Nicholas born Jan. —, 1747; died April 26, 1819.

Abraham born Mar. 1750; died Sep. 12, 1824.

The Stilwells were for a long time an influential and prominent family in the county, and members of it filled many local offices; (see civil and military lists,) while there are yet several highly respectable individuals among them; one branch has physically, morally, and intellectually deteriorated.

SPRAGUE.

The tradition in the family is that there were three brothers, Joseph, Edward and John, emigrated simultaneously from England, but the date of that event is lost; it must have been early, however, as we read of Jacob Spragg, who must have been a son of Joseph, as early as 1729. Of these brothers, Joseph took up his abode on Staten Island; of the other two, one settled on Long Island, and one on Rhode Island. William, whose name we find in the county records in 1767, and Joseph in 1772, were undoubtedly grandsons of the original Joseph. The original Joseph had three sons—Jacob, John and Edward—notwithstanding, the family has not increased very rapidly, and at present number but a few families, mostly confined to the town of Westfield. The only notices of the name in the old record of St. Andrew's Church, are the following:

Andrew and Catharine Pryor married June 28, 1800.

Jacob and Margaret Wood married July 12, 1800.

TAYLOR.

Abraham and Harmintje Haughwout had the following children :

Son Ephraim, bap. Oct. 23, 1711, died young.

Daughter Altje, (Alida) bap. May 18, 1710, died young.

Daughter Rachel, bap. Aug. 21, 1720.

Daughter Altje, bap. Nov. 25, 1722.

Son Peter, bap. July 4, 1725.

Son Ephraim, bap. Apr. 6, 1729.

Daughter Margaret, bap. Nov. 23, 1715.

Ephraim married Elizabeth Morgan, Jan. 4, 1756.

Another Ephraim, probably father of Abraham, had a son Jan, and a daughter Marietta, both bap. in 1696.

The above family, though English in name, had assimilated with the Dutch, as is evident from the names of some of them, and are found in the records of the Dutch Church. The following are found in the records of St. Andrew's Church, and are of another family.

Oliver, born 1687, and died Aug. 24, 1771 ; there is nothing to indicate that he was born on the Island, though he died here.

Henry and Judith had a son John, born Sept. 20, 1770.

Oliver and Sarah, daughter Elisabeth, born Aug. 24, 1771.

Henry and Lydia, son Abraham, bap. ———, 1775.

John and Fanny, son Oliver, born Sept. 24, 1791.

Benjamin and Ann Decker married Sept. 9, 1792.

John and Sarah Yates married Jan. 7, 1804.

TOTTEN.

We can scarcely consider this family as among the old

families of the Island, though the name is found in local records for more than a century. In the records of St. Andrew's Church, the name occurs two or three times, until the organization of the Methodist church, when it becomes identified with that church. Gilbert was one of the first, and leading men, connected with that society.

The residence of the families bearing the name has been almost exclusively in the town of Westfield, and the thriving village of Tottenville in that town perpetuates their respectability and influence. The only notices of the name in church records, other than those of the Methodist church, are as follows:

Silas and Charity his wife, had the following sons :

Joseph, born Aug. 10, 1765.

Ephraim, born Feb. 24, 1768.

Joseph and Mary Cubberly married Dec. 11, 1804.

Though the family appear to have always maintained a very respectable position, they do not appear to have been aspirants for political distinction; Ephraim, Gilbert and John, have repeatedly served their town as supervisors, and Ephraim J. was Member of Assembly in 1848.

VAN BUSKIRK, VAN DUZER.

Neither of these can be regarded as old Staten Island families. There was a Cornelius Van Buskirk here during the Revolution, but he came from Bergen. The sites of the Pavilion at New Brighton, and St. Peter's Church, occupy a part of his farm. His dwelling house stood along the Shore Road, at the foot of the hill upon which St. Mark's Hotel stands, and is alluded to elsewhere. He had a son who

owned a farm on the road leading from Quarantine to Richmond, near the Clove road. Another son lived at West New Brighton, near Pine, Hillyer & Co's store, and owned the mill which formerly stood on the "Factory Dock;" his wife was a Schermerhorn, from Schenectady.

The Van Buskirks were among the earliest settlers on Bergen Point, and were a very respectable, though not a numerous family, on the Island. The venerable Mrs. Van Duzer, mother-in-law of Hon. H. B. Metcalfe, now (June, 1876,) in her 96th year, but since deceased, married a son of the original Cornelius Van Buskirk, and after his death married the late Daniel Van Duzer.

The Van Duzer family originally came from Long Island, and settled on Staten Island near the close of the last century. They were never very numerous.

Daniel Van Duzer left, at least, two sons—John H., for many years a baker at Tompkinsville, and Daniel C., a grocer at the same place, both now deceased.

VANDERBILT.

Jacob, the first of the name on Staten Island, was a native of Flatbush, Long Island, and was the son of Aris and Hilitje his wife. On the 19th of May, 1715, Aris sold a large tract of land at New Dorp to his son Jacob, who came to reside upon it. See *Note*, at the end of this article.

Jacob was born Jan. 25th, 1692, and died 1759; his wife Elenor, or Neiltje, was born Feb. 10th, 1698; their children were:

Aris, born Feb. 2, 1716.

Denys, born Sept. 5, 1717.

Hilitje, born Mar. 22, 1720.

Jacob, born Jan. 6, 1723.

Magdalena, born Dec. 1, 1725, married Cornelius Ellis.

John, born Nov. 15, 1728.

Cornelius, born Sept. 22, 1731.

Anna, born Feb. 11, 1734.

Phebe, born Apr. 27, 1737.

Anthea, born Jan. 31, 1739.

Elenor, born Sept. 13, 1742.

Jacob (born Jan. 6, 1723) married Mary Sprague, who was born Feb. 17, 1729; their children were:

Elenor, born ———, 1747, married a Johnson.

Jacob, born Jan. 6, 1750.

John, born May 9, 1752.

Dorothy, born July 29, 1754, married a Swaim.

Oliver, born June 16, 1757.

Joseph, born Sept. 6, 1761.

Cornelius, born Aug. 28, 1764.

Cornelius (born Aug. 28, 1764) married Phebe Hand, who was born April 15, 1767. He died May 20, 1832; she died June 22, 1854; their children were:

Mary, born Dec. 21, 1787, married Chas. M. Simonson, died Aug. 10, 1845.

Jacob, born Aug. 28, 1789, died Oct. 3, 1805.

Charlotte, born Dec. 29, 1791, married Capt. John De Foreest, died Jan. 5, 1877.

Cornelius, born May 27, 1794 (the Commodore), died Jan. 4, 1877.

Phebe, born Feb. 19, 1798, died young.

Jane, born Aug. 1, 1800, married—1st, Van Duzer; 2d, Col. Saml. Barton.

Elenor, born Jan. 4, 1804, died Apr. 21, 1833.

Jacob Hand, born Sept. 2, 1807.

Phebe, born Feb. 9, 1810.

Another branch of the family is as follows:

John, who was member of Assembly in 1829, was the son of Jacob, who we are unable to place. John was born Aug. 1, 1769, and died Mar. 27, 1851; his sons were: John, born

July 2, 1796, died Aug. 18, 1847; Oliver, Aaron, Edward, Cornelius, Richard, Jacob. John and Oliver were well known in their day as captains of steamboats, the former on the line between Elizabethport and New York; the latter between New York and Staten Island, and other places.

Note.—Beside the land which Jacob bought of his father Aria, he purchased a parcel adjoining the above from Nathaniel Britton and Elizabeth his wife, on the 4th day of May, 1719, which was a part of a tract of 100 acres granted to Nathaniel Britton, father of the above named grantor, by Benjamin Fletcher, then Governor of the province, on the 25th day of June, 1696.

VAN NAME.

This is one of the old Dutch families of the county, but not among the oldest. The earliest mention of the name occurs in a church record, as follows:

Evert and Wyntje (Wilhelmina) Benham had a son Joseph, bap. Apr. 22, 1709, and a daughter Aug. 8, 1718.

Simon and Sarah Prall had a daughter bap. Oct. 30, 1716.

A son Aaron, Aug. 17, 1718, and

A son Moses, Feb. 21, 1725.

Engelbert and Maria De Camp had a son John bap. Apr. 12, 1719, and twin daughters Oct. 15, 1721.

Johannes had a son Pieter, bap. May 18, 1718.

Aaron (son of Simon, above) and Mary McLean, had the following children: Aaron (grandfather of Michael and Charles of Mariner's Harbor), Catharine, Simon, William, Ann, Moses and Charles.

Aaron (last mentioned) had a son Moses, who married Mary Le Grange; they had the following children, named in the

order of their births: John, Polly, Moses, Elizabeth, Catharine, *Michael*, Sophia, Rachel, *Charles* and Aaron. Those in Italics are still living, 1877.

There was another Moses, born Feb., 1760, died Oct. 16, 1811; Simon, born Feb., 1739, died Nov. 24, 1812.

Charles, of another branch of the family, made his will Apr. 8, 1805, probated May 21, 1805, in which he mentions his sons Anthony and Aaron, both minors.

VAN PELT.

We read of individuals of this name in New Utrecht, several years before we meet the name in connection with Staten Island: thus, Wouter (Walter), Anthony, and Aert Van Pelt, are mentioned as early as 1687, living on Long Island. The first Van Pelt we meet in the Staten Island records is Hendrick, who had several children born between 1696 and 1701. He was, probably, connected with the Long Island families, as we find their names perpetuated on Staten Island. At, or about, the same time, there was a Peter Van Pelt, who had a son Jan baptized Oct. 21, 1707, and a son Samuel July 25, 1710.

This John and Jannetje (Janet) Adama, his wife, had

A daughter ———, bap. March 28, 1736.

A son William, April 13, 1742, and

A daughter ———, April —, 1744.

Jacob and Aaltje (Alida) Haughwout, his wife, had

A son John, baptized October 15, 1737.

A daughter Catalyntje, September 27, 1724.

John and Susanna Latourette, his wife, had twins—

John and Susanna, baptized May 25, 1729.

Tunis and Maria Drageau, his wife, had the following children:

Son Anthony, baptized October 9, 1729.

Son Johannes, baptized February 14, 1731.

Daughter Maria, baptized June 8, 1734.

Son Joost, baptized May 19, 1737.

Son Tunis, baptized November 19, 1738.

Peter had a son William, baptized November 23, 1715; a son Samuel, April 16, 1717.

Simon and Maria Adams had a

Son Peter, baptized May 23, 1749, and a

Daughter, April 18, 1743.

John (Anthony's son) and Susanna Latourette, his wife, had

A son Joost, baptized April 4, 1736, and

A son Anthony, baptized April 30, 1733.

This Anthony married Janneke Simonson, and had

A daughter ———, baptized June 11, 1760.

Peter and Barber Houlton had

A daughter ———, baptized April 18, 1743, and

A son David, baptized October 12, 1755.

Jan and Maria Bouman had a daughter, baptized September 14, 1742.

Jan, Jr. and Catrina Bouman had a daughter, baptized May 6, 1745.

John had a daughter, baptized October 29, 1787.

Samuel, son of Peter, mentioned above, and Maria Falkenburg, had

A son Pieter, baptized July 19, 1743.

Aart and Christina Immet, daughter Maria, baptized December 10, 1721.

John and Margaret, his wife, had the following children:—

A son Tunis, born August 8, 1760.

A son John, born February 10, 1765.

A son James, born May 13, 1761, and

A son Peter, born November 13, 1769.

Peter and Phebe had a son Tunis, born June 6, 1763.

Anthony and Susanna had a daughter Susanna, born May 10, 1766, and

A son George, born Mar. 1, 1769.

Joseph and Elizabeth had son James, born Aug. 5, 1767, and

A son Tunis, born Dec. 2, 1771.

John and Catharine Lawrence, daughter Mary, baptized March 8, 1772.

Jacob and Elizabeth, daughter Mary, born March 11, 1768.

Peter, son of John and Margaret, above, married Mary Colon, December 5, 1797.

David and Hannah Wright married June 21, 1801. He was born February —, 1779, and died March 30, 1838.

There is a tradition that one of the earliest Van Pelt's, probably Hendrick, was a man of immense size; he was very tall, and proportionately bulky, and possessed of strength equal to that of several ordinary individuals.

The Indians, who, notwithstanding their repeated sales of the Island, continued to prowl over it, pilfering from the settlers whatever they could lay their hands upon, were much afraid of him, and kept themselves far away from his premises. He had a son who was a dwarf in stature, not exceeding four feet in height, who was the constant companion of his father; they were, in fact, inseparable in the day time. When the father died, the son took to his bed, and died two days thereafter.

WANDEL

The first of the name in our county records is John, who, with his wife Letitia, executed a mortgage to — Groom, May 1, 1767, and cancelled it by payment the next year. He was a cordwainer by trade, and carried on the tanning business on Toad Hill. John and Letitia had a son Peter born

January 10th, 1766. Peter married Sarah Van Clijf, March —, 1789, and died May 17th, 1857, over 91 years of age. His sons were Matthew, Daniel, John, Peter S., and Walter I., the latter only still living, April, 1876.

WINANT.

This is one of the oldest families on the Island, and is so ramified that it is impossible to trace all its branches to their sources. We select that branch which is probably best known, and is represented by Abraham, and his brother Jacob G., both of whom have been sheriffs of the county. They are the sons of Hon. Bornt Parlee Winant, who is still living at Rossville. His parents were Abraham Winant and Mary Parlee, who were married August 1, 1807. The father of Abraham was Winant Winant, who made his will July 5th, 1804, which was proved Aug. 11th, 1804, between which dates he must have died. In that instrument he mentions his wife Mary, and his children Abraham, John G., Jacob G., Mary, Frances and Ann. The father of Winant Winant was Abraham, who was the son of the elder Winant Winant, who was the son of Peter Winant, the progenitor of the family. The following is the inscription upon his tombstone:

"Here lies the body of Peter Winant, born in the year 1654, who departed this life August 6th, 1758, aged 104 years."

He was a native of Holland, but the date of his emigration and settlement on the Island, which are identical, has been lost.

As his family was the only one of the name then in the county, the following must have been his sons, viz:

Peter, who had a son Peter, baptized April 23d, 1707.

Winant (mentioned above), whose wife was Ann Cole, who

had the following sons baptized: Peter, Mar. 27, 1720; Abraham, Mar. 24th, 1725; Jacob, Oct. 9th, 1726, and Daniel, Apr. 22, 1728.

John, whose wife was Lena Bird, had a son Peter baptized Mar. 19, 1732; and

Cornelius, whose wife was Maria Cole, had a son Cornelius baptized Feb. 28th, 1728.

The following are other members of the family, whose names we find in the county and church records:

Capt. Peter, born Dec. 4, 1784; he was captain of the schooner *Thames*, which was wrecked on Absecom beach, Nov. 4, 1823, when he lost his life.

Peter, born Oct. 5th, 1802, died Feb. 8, 1867.

Abraham and Mary his wife had a daughter Ann, born Sep. 30, 1758, and a daughter Elizabeth, born Mar. 3, 1770.

Daniel and Rachel his wife had a son Daniel, born May 10, 1760.

Daniel and Susannah his wife had a daughter Ann, born June 27, 1762.

Daniel and Elizabeth his wife had a daughter Rachel, born Oct. 4, 1765.

Peter and Christiana his wife had a son George, born Sep. 6, 1770; this George married Eliza Winant, Nov. 15, 1794.

John and Hannah, or Johanna his wife, had a daughter Elizabeth, born July 29, 1774, and a son Jacob, May 15, 1776.

Peter and Charity his wife had a son Isaac, born Feb. 1, 1775; this Isaac married Patty Winant, Jan. 16, 1796.

Peter and Ann his wife had two children, Daniel and Ann, baptized Nov. 20, 1785. See *Note* below.

Cornelius, and Catharine his wife, had a daughter Cornelia, baptized Nov. 21, 1790.

Peter and Mary Winant were married July 14, 1790.

Moses and Catharine Winant were married Aug. 7, 1800.

Daniel and Eliza Oakley were married Dec. 19, 1801.

Note.—Peter Winant made his will May 9, 1793, which was proved July 26, 1793, in which he mentions his wife Ann, his father Daniel, and alludes to his children without giving their names.

WOGLOM.

This name was originally written "Van Wogelum."

John sold land in 1696; this is the earliest mention of the name in the local records; the next is—

Grysie Woggelum, who was witness at a baptism in 1698.

John Van W. had daughter Chrystyntien, bap. 22, 1707, and a daughter Suster, bap. July 26, 1711.

Ary (Adrian) and Celia Pryer had the following children:

Son Jan, bap. May 21, 1716.

Daughter Anna, bap. June 8, 1722.

Son Andries, bap. June 27, 1725.

Son Adrian, bap. July 27, 1729.

Son Abraham, bap. Aug. 8, 1731.

There was a Douwe Van W. residing on the Island in 1742.

The next notices of any members of the family are from the records of St. Andrews.

Abraham and Hannah Parlee, married Nov. 18, 1790.

Joshua and Martha Cole married Feb. 10, 1796.

John and Lanah Pryor married Dec. 24, 1808.

WOOD.

This family is of English origin. The name is common everywhere, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Woods on the Island have descended from the same original. The present representative of one of the families is Samuel B. Wood, Esq., residing near Garrison's Station, on the S. I. Railroad. He is the son of the late John B., who, with his brother Samuel (still living 1876), are the sons of Samuel. Samuel's brothers were Joseph, John, Stephen and Jesse,

and they were the sons of John, the g. grandfather of Samuel B., Esq. It is impossible to trace the genealogy of any other branch, but subjoin the names of such as are to be found in the several church records.

Stephen and his wife Geertje (Gertrude) Winter, had twins Stephen and Obadia, baptized Dec. 24, 1727.

Stephen and his wife Jemima Mott had a son Richard, baptized June 13, 1731.

The above are from the records of the Dutch Church; the following are from those of St. Andrew's Church.

Stephen and Mary his wife had a daughter, Mary, born Sept. 18, 1772; a son Stephen, bap. June 5, 1785.

John and Margaret his wife had a son Stephen, bap. Aug. 1, 1773, who married Dany Housman Feb. 3, 1794. (This Stephen was one of the five brothers mentioned above as sons of John.)

Stephen and Alice, or Elsy, his wife, had a son John, bap. June 15, 1783; he married Barbara Van Pelt Dec. 23, 1804, and another son, Abraham, born Sep. 22, 1788.

Timothy and Sarah Rezeau were married Jan. —, 1769.

Isaac and Susan Lewis were married Feb. 9, 1794.

John and Sarah Lockman were married Mar. 23, 1794.

Richard and Catharine Lockman were married Jan. 7, 1795.

James and ——— Elston (Alston?) were married June 1, 1799.

Charles and Joanna Dongan were married Dec. 11, 1806.

(She was the daughter of the late Walter Dongan, of the Four Corners, and the mother of Mr. Walter D. Wood, of Mariner's Harbor.)

Jesse and Catharine Marshal were married July 9, 1807.

James, mentioned above, lived at Long Neck, or Travisville, and his sons were Charles, mentioned above, John, Peter and Abraham; Charles was well known in his day as a local preacher in the Methodist Church.

John, brother of Charles, married Mary Jones, and was the father of James, deceased in 1831, and Edward resides at Travisville.

“M.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEFUNCT INCORPORATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND.

In the year 1823 the Legislature passed an Act incorporating the Village of Tompkinsville, but beyond this nothing was ever done.

March 11th, 1835, an Act was passed to incorporate the New York India Rubber Cloth Company; for a term of twenty years. The capital stock was \$100,000, in shares of \$50 each. The first Directors appointed by the Act were Samuel Marsh, Nathan Barrett and David V. N. Mersereau.

The Company was duly organized, and erected a building, which is still standing, in the Fourth Ward of the Village of New Brighton, and now occupied as a paper hanging manufactory.

The business was carried on successfully for several years, until competition finally rendered it unremunerative, when it was discontinued.

March 26th, 1838, an Act was passed to incorporate "The Staten Island Whaling Company." The capital stock was \$200,000 in shares of \$50 each. Richard D. Littell, John H. Smith, Ephraim Clark, Jun., Jacob Bodine, Franklin S. Kinney, William A. Swain, Eder V. Haughwout, William Woram and John Totten, were appointed Commissioners to open the books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock.

The Company was duly organized, and erected a building upon the present site of Jewett's White Lead Factory, at Port Richmond. They also purchased a bark called the "White Oak," which made one voyage in quest of whales, and after several months' absence returned with a tolerable cargo. A fire having occurred, which totally consumed the large building with all its contents, the Company was dissolved.

April 18th, 1838, an Act was passed to incorporate "Richmond College," to be located on Staten Island. *Ogden Edwards, Walter Patterson, Charles T. Callin, Jacob Tyssen,*

Thomas McAuley, Charles A. Porter, *John S. Westervelt*, William Wilson, *George Howard*, *Caleb T. Ward*, William W. Phillips, Thomas Wilson, *Minthorne Tompkins*, *William A. Seely*, John N. McLeod, Thomas Cumming, *Billog B. Seaman*, William C. Brownlee, *Robert Pattison*, *David Moore*, Alexander Martin, *Thomas E. Davis*, James O. Smith, William Scott, Louis McLane, *John E. Miller*, James Pollock, James B. Murray, Duncan Dunbar, *Samuel Barton*, William Agnew, Thomas J. Oakley, *John R. Satterlee*, and William Soul were constituted the body corporate and politic, and the first trustees. Several efforts were made to convene the trustees without success, and the matter finally died away and was forgotten. *Montes parturient, &c.*

N. B. The names in Italics were residents of the Island.

THE STATEN ISLAND BANK.

The Staten Island Banking Association commenced business July 24th, 1835. It was located at Port Richmond, and its place of business was the west end of the double building, corner of the Shore Road and Broadway, now occupied as a shoe store. Its first board of directors were Richard D. Littell, John H. Smith, William A. Swain, Franklin S. Kinney, William Woram, William Colgate, Eder V. Haughwont, Jacob Bodine, John Totten, Sen., Joseph Seguine, John T. Harrison and Samuel Sherwood.

Richard D. Littell was president, and John West cashier. After a brief existence of about two years, its doors were closed, and have never since been opened.

CEMETERIES.

The reprehensible practice of burying the dead under and around churches, originated with the Romish priests, who pretended that the souls of the deceased enjoyed some peculiar advantages by having their dead bodies interred in ground consecrated by a church; but even they have grown

wiser in these days, and the practice is going into desuetude. The ancients always buried their dead at a distance from densely populated localities ; the Turks construct their cemeteries far from the abodes of the living, and usually adorned them with great care. The dangerous practice of interring the dead among the living is still continued in several places on Staten Island, but which at no very distant period will be prohibited by legal enactments. There are several cemeteries on the Island, among which are the Staten Island and Fountain Cemeteries, at West New Brighton ; the Cemetery of St. Peter's Church, on the Clove road ; Silver Mount and Woodlawn Cemeteries, on Richmond Turnpike, Middletown ; Springville and Sylvan Cemeteries, in Northfield ; St. Mary's Cemetery, in Southfield, and the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. The latter, containing over sixty acres, is larger than all the others combined. This was a burial ground more than twenty years before the Moravians obtained possession of the land. It is a place of great natural beauty, which art has much improved. There are several objects of interest in it, among which may be enumerated the mausoleum or family vaults of Commodore Vanderbilt, of the Crocheron and other families ; the monuments of Mrs. Winant, J. C. Thompson, Capt. I. K. Dustan, W. B. Townsend, the Banker family, Col. Shaw, &c. ; this latter stands on a pretty elevation, and contains the following inscription :

In Memory of
ROBERT GOULD SHAW,
Col. 54th Reg. Mass. Vols.
Born in Boston,
10th October, 1837 :
Killed 18th July, 1863,
At Fort Wagner,
Morris Island, S. C.,
and there buried
With his men.

**Omnium reliquit
servare rempublicam.**

* The motto on the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Pattent for a peice of land on Statton Island, granted to Garritt Croosen.

Edmond Andross Esq^r

Whereas there is a certain parcell of land at Statton Island lying on y^e north side thereof the which hath by order been layd out for Garritt Croosen y^e s^d land being bounded on y^e West side with a small runn of Water w^{ch} makes y^e partition betwixt y^e land belonging to y^e Mill & y^e land layd out for Collon^d Lovelace's Plantacon a lyne running on either side South and by East it is in breadth one hundred and seventeene English Rodd in length into y^e woods two hundred thirty foure Rodd. Containing one hundred and sixty acres & one hundred Rodd as also a piece of Meadow Ground lying on y^e South west side of John Tunisen's Creek bounded on y^e South South West side & by y^e Meadows by Clause Arcntson the North side of Peter Jansen s^{oe} round environed by the creeke containing twelve acres as by y^e return of y^e survey under the hand of y^e survey^r doth and may appear. Know yee &c.—Dated y^e 29 day of Sept 1677, Quitt Rent 3 Bushells of Good Winter Wheat in N. York.

In one of the old record books containing minutes of the proceedings of the Supervisors, is the following entry :

"1827, May 5th, At a meeting held this day, present Harmanus Guyon, John Totten & Nicholas Crocheron, Supervisors, also Richard Crocheron, Esq., James Guyon, Esq., and Walter Betts, Esq., Commissioners appointed according to a law passed April 10th, 1826, an act to provide for Building a Fire proof Clerk and Surrogate's office in the County of Richmond, whereby it was made the duty of the Supervisors at their annual meeting to cause to be levied and collected a sum not exceeding One Thousand five hundred Dollars, over and above the expense of Collecting the same, for the purpose of building a fire proof Clerk and Surrogate's Office for Said County, to be located in such part of Said County as the Judges of the Said County, or a majority of them shall direct, and in which all the public Records and Papers belonging as well to the Clerk as the Surrogate of the Said County shall be kept, and the said Judges have fixed Upon the Cite of the Old County-house on the East side of the Goal for the locating the same.

Whereupon resolved by the Said Supervisors Present that the county-house be sold and removed without delay to make a clear Cite for the purpose of erecting Said Clerk and Surrogate's office, and also that the proceeds of such sail be paid to the County Treasurer, subject to the

order of the Supervisors, and also that the said Commissioners be and hereby are empowered to sell Said County house for the best price that can be got for the same at public Vendue, notice to be given of the time (sic) of such sale. And the Supervisors having caused to be raised and paid into the Treasury of Said County the sum of six hundred dollars for and towards the Building Said Clerk and Surrogate's office. Also resolved by the Supervisors that they will in case the six hundred dollars raised for the purpose of building Said Clerk and Surrogate's office should be Insufficient to pay for building the same; In such case they will Borrow as much as will be sufficient to complete the same. Provided however that the whole cost of building such office shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

Signed HERM^d GUYON,
NICHOLAS CROCHERON,
JOHN TOTTER.

Whereupon it was ordered by the Supervisors that their Clk shall Immediately give to said Commissioners an order on the County Treasurer for the said sum of six hundred Dollars.

Which said order was in due form made out and delivered to one of the said Commissioners for the Payment of the said six hundred Dollars as aforesaid.

RICHARD CONNER, Clk. } \$ C.
of the board of Supervisors } 600 00

The above document is given in full, as a specimen of the verbose and exceedingly precise style in which Col. Richard Conner, as clerk of the supervisors, kept all the county records, under his official care.

The "Goal" incidentally alluded to, still stands on the corner north of and directly opposite the hotel called the "Richmond County Hall," and the clerk's and surrogate's fire-proof offices, built upon the "Cite" of the county house, is the small brick building, also still standing, next east. The exact cost of the building cannot now be ascertained, but during the following year, bills for materials and labor were audited to the amount of \$941.08.

On the 7th of October, 1828, the following resolution was passed :

"It is Resolved by a Majority of the Supervisors of the County of Richmond that three men be appointed to take charge of the records of the County of Richmond, in consequence of the Ill health of the

present County Clerk, Jonathan Lewis, Esq., and that they make an Inventory of such Books and Papers as they shall find in the office of Said Clerk, and shall deposit such Books and Papers in the office now erected in the Village of Richmond for that purpose. Resolved that Walter Betts, Esq., Richard D. Littell, Esq., and Abraham Auten, Deputy Clerk, is hereby appointed to take an Inventory of said Books and Papers, and deliver them to the said Abraham Auten, Deputy Clerk, on his giving a receipt for such Books and Papers on the Schedule or Inventory, and deliver such Schedule so signed to the Supervisors of Said County, By order of the Supervisors.

RICHARD CONNER, Clk."

In January, 1830, there is an allowance of a bill to "Frederick B. Allen for work done and yet to be finished by him on the Poor house and out Buildings. \$83 29"

In December, 1829, a bill was allowed to Richard D. Littell and John Guyon as committee men, "to take into consideration the purchasing of a Farm for the poor of said County, also for advertising and attendance to receive proposals from persons who had farms for sale."

In December, 1829, and January, 1830, bills to a large amount were audited for work, materials, &c., for the poor-house.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Prior to the establishment of a County Poor-House, the destitute poor were provided for by being boarded in private families, and sometimes under circumstances such as now would not be tolerated, as when children were paid for taking care of their helpless parents, of which there were several instances.

On the second day of May, 1808, Joseph Barton, Sen., carpenter, and Mary, his wife, sold to the Supervisors, Justices, and Overseers of the Poor of the county, for the sum of \$262.50, two acres of land, on the road leading from Richmond to New Dorp, on which was a small frame house, containing two or three rooms. This property was purchased for the purpose of a County Poor-House, though it was not

able to accommodate one-fourth of the poor of the county, who appear to have been more numerous in proportion to the population than they are at present; the remainder were disposed of as before stated. The public charity continued to be dispensed in this manner for more than a quarter of a century after the purchase.

In January, 1829, the Supervisors called a public meeting of the taxpayers of the county, to devise some cheaper method of supporting the poor, "as the taxes were becoming burdensome." Whatever methods may have been proposed at that meeting, the proposition to purchase a farm large enough to enable the poor to earn their own subsistence by their own labor was adopted, and John Guyon and Richard D. Littell were appointed to ascertain what farms could be purchased, and at what prices, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

In the meantime an application was made to the Legislature for authority to make a purchase for the purpose proposed, and to levy a tax to pay for it. On the 8th day of April, 1829, the following Act was passed:

"An Act to provide for a County Poor-House, in the county of Richmond.

§ 1. The Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the establishment of County Poor-Houses," passed November 27th, 1824, shall apply to and include the county of Richmond, the exception in the said Act notwithstanding; but the sum to be raised by a tax, as specified in the first section, shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

§ 2. It shall be lawful for the Supervisors of the said county of Richmond to sell the house and ground at present possessed by the county, and heretofore appropriated as a poor-house, and to apply the proceeds towards the purposes expressed in the said Act, and to no other purpose."

Of the several farms offered to the county, that of Stephen Martineau, containing between ninety and one hundred acres, in the town of Northfield, was selected, for which about three thousand dollars was paid, and which still belongs to the county, and continues to be occupied as a poor-house farm.

On the 13th day of April, 1830, the Supervisors sold the old poor-house property to William D. Maltbie, for the sum

of one hundred and fifty dollars. This is the property now occupied by Dr. Millspaugh, near Richmond, opposite the parsonage of St. Andrew's Church.

From the Supervisors' accounts, it would appear that the new establishment was supplied with two or three cargoes of fertilizing materials, wagons, horses, cows, and necessary agricultural instruments. Isaac Britton was the keeper.

On the 18th of October, 1836, the supervisors purchased fourteen and eight-tenths acres of salt meadow from John Egbert for \$205.

On the 7th day of January, 1842, the supervisors purchased five acres of woodland adjoining the county farm on the west, from William Decker, for \$250.

How far the original purpose of making the paupers support themselves by their own labor, has been successful, is foreign to our present purpose; the establishment has been regularly maintained, new buildings have been erected as circumstances developed their necessity, among which are apartments for the insane, a pest-house, and recently a respectable school-house.

The present keeper is Mr. Thomas McCormack.

The last royal patent for lands on Staten Island was granted by Queen Anne, to Lancaster Symes, on the 22d of October, 1708. It conveyed all unappropriated lands, meadows, &c., &c., on the Island, at an annual rent of six shillings current money of New York, payable on Lady-day of each year. It is recorded at Albany in book No. 7 of Patents, page 371, and quite recently recorded in this County.

As an example of the manner in which the old Dutch family records were kept, we subjoin the following of part of the Van Name family. The orthography is exceedingly defective:

"Het Jar 1713 Den 29 october is myn soon Syme van name gebora."

(The year 1713, the 29th October, is my son Simon Van Name, born.)

"Het Jar 1716 Den 15 augustes is myn Dogter Sara gebora."

(The year 1716, the 15th August, is my daughter Sarah born.)

"Het yar 1718 Den ellefde augustes is myn soon aron van name gebora."

(The year 1718, the 11th August, is my son Aaron Van Name born.)

"Het yar 1705 Den 27 yanneware is magdalena Swem gebora. Het yar 1707 Den 19 my is maria Swem gebora."

(The year 1705, the 27th January, is Magdalena Swaim born. The year 1707, the 19th May, is Maria Swaim born.)

"Het yar 1725 den 8 feberwarii is my Soon mooses van name gebora."

(The year 1725, the 8th February, is my son Moses Van Name born.)

See Van Name family, App. L, Simon Van Name and Sarah Prall his wife.

This Simon Van Name was a Justice of the Peace, and a prominent man in his day. We give below copies of a couple of legal documents issued by him :

"Richmond County

To the Constable of the north diuision where as Complained is made by Euert van name unto me Simon van name one of his Magistices Justice of the peace that Hennery day owith him the Sum of Seuen Shillings and neglect to Pay the same this is theair for to require you to somins thesame hennery day to appear before me at my dweling house on thursday next at one of the aclock in the after noon which will be the 18 day of this instient month els Jugment shall go against him by The fault giuen from under my hand this the tenth day of March Ano domini 1728:9

SIME VAN NAME."

The following venire has a paper attached to it containing the names of twenty persons, the first twelve of whom are numbered, and probably constituted the jury in the cause :

"Richmond County to the Constable of the North deviation

Where as there is an action depending between Tommas morgan plantif & Isaac Garrison Defended Both of the County Aboused (above said) and the Defendent Desires a Jury upon the sd Action These are therefore in his Maiestyes Name to Require & Command

you to Svmmons Twelve Sufficient Men to Appear Before me on Wensday next at Twelve of the Clock in the forenoon of the Sameday at my Dwelling Hous to Serve as Jvrsrs upon the sd Action Depending Whereof fail not Given under my hand Thee twenty seventh day of July Annoq. Dom. 1780

SINCE VAN NAME."

Names attached ; 1 Abraham corshon, 2 richard cripe, 3 John mengalroll, 4 garat cruse, 5 philip merel, 6 honas deker, 7 barnt swame, 8 ranses bodina, 9 nicholes stilwill, 10 nichles depue, 11 John boker, 12 tunas te bout, nickles bush, mr couancuer, art simanson, Jacob benet, lambart garison, thomas liak, alexander liak, ben goman ayra."

On the reverse of the venire are the following endorsements :

Richmond County July the 29

the Jury finds for the sd defendant.

venire.....	0. 1. 6
to the constabel.....	0. 0
swaring the Jury.....	2 0
swaring y evidens.....	1. 6
swaring the Constel.....	6
Entring verdeck.....	1. 0
	<hr/> 6—6

We copy entire the following old bonds, with their endorsements, in English and Dutch, found among the papers of Simon Van Name.

"Know all men by these presents that I Johanis Swame of the County of Richd in the province of new york yeoman am holden and firmly bound unto magdalena Swame and mary Swame and peternel and Elizabeth of the same place in the Sum of two hundred and fourty pounds Current mony of New York to be paid to the Said above mentioned or to there certain Attorneys Exers admrs ; or assigns to the which payment well and truly to be made I do here by bind my Self, my heirs ; Exers : and admrs ; and every and every of them firmly by these presents, Sealed with my Seal dated this 7th Day of September in the 6th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Gorge, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, france and Ireland king defender of the faith Anno Domini 1719.

The Condition of this Obligation is Such that if the above bounden Johanis Swame, or his heirs Exers : admrs or assigns shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the above named magdalena Swame and mary Swame ; peternel De puy and Elizabeth Garrison ; and I am

oblighd to pay magdalena Swame Fifty pounds after the Death of Barent Swame Six years her Fathers boorshon (portion) and mary Swame the Like Sum of Fifty pounds Current mony of New York of there fathars poorshon and I the said Johanis Swame am oblighd to pay to peternel De puy and Elasabath Garrison Each of them then (ten) pounds Like Current mony for there Fathers poorshon next ensuing the date here of without fraud or further Delay then this present Obligation to be void and of none effect or else to Stand and Remain in full force and virtue

Sealed and Delivered in the
presence of us

FRANCOY BODAIN
PETER PRAAL

JOHANIS Ith S SWAME (^{seal} _{mark})

ENDORSEMENTS.

June y^e 18th 1722

Then Received of Simon van Ame & Aron prall executors of Johannes Swam deceased y^e sum of twenty pounds Currant money of New York & upon this within written bond we say Received by us for our wiefes Peternel & Elizabeth Granted to them by bond as within mentioned

SON (?) DE PUY
LAMBERT GARRISON.

anno 1723 Den sesde my Dan ontvange van syme van nam Extor van yohannes swem overled de som van vyftegh pout op dese enge schreve bant wy ont vange.

JOHANNES DECKER.

anno 1728 Den 18 october

Dan ontvange van Syme van name Exetor van yohannes swem overlede De som van vyftyge pout op dese engeschreve bant en vol voor myn part ick ontvange madelen swem nouw wyf van charels dedecker wy ontvange.

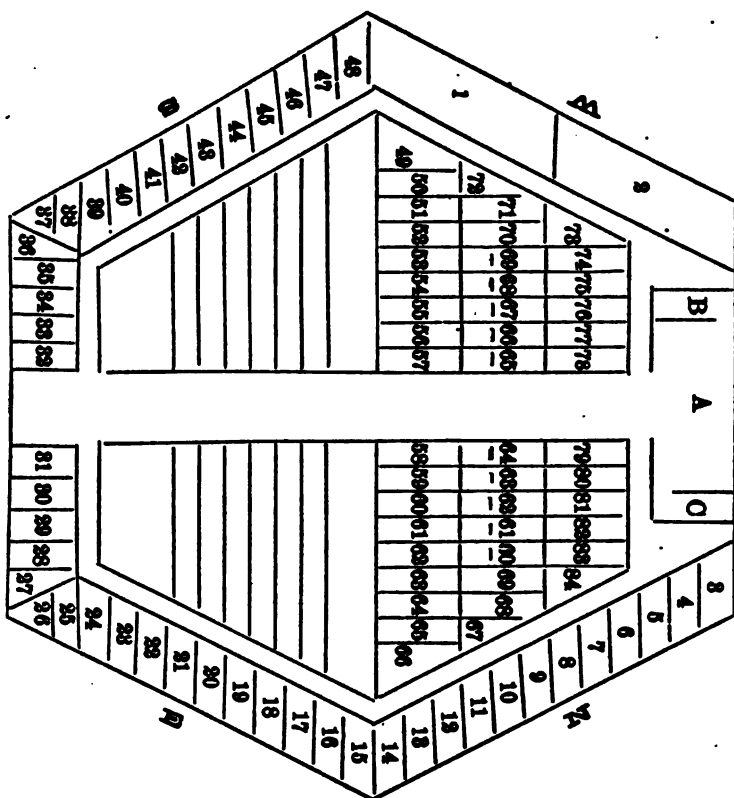
CHARLES th U DEDECKER
_{mark}
MADALEN DEDECKER

“N.”

NOTES.

DIAGRAM OF THE SECOND EDIFICE OF THE
REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH AT
PORT RICHMOND.

Built about 1714—destroyed during the Revolution.



*Platform van den Christelyk Needer duytsche Kerk op
Staten Eiland, den 30^{en} 7ber Anno Dom: 1751.*

DANL. CORSEN FEÖTT.

KEY TO THE "PLATFORM."

Translation of the title: "Plan of the Christian Low Dutch Church on Staten Island, the 30th September, in the year of our Lord 1751; made by Daniel Corsen."

A. Predikestoel—Pulpit. B. Ouderlingen—Elders. C. Diakenen—Deacons.
1 Boumeester's Plaats en Kerkmeester's Plaats—The Master-Builder's Place and the Church-Warden's Place.

2 Plaats voor den Overheide—Place for the Magistrate.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3 Nicholas Becker, | 54 Cornelia Veghte, |
| 4 Douwe Van Wogelom, | 55 Vacant, |
| 5 Ernst Lende, Henrik Croesen, | 56 Helena Croesen, |
| 6 Jan Veghte, | 57 Elisabeth Corsen, Sister Bock, |
| 7 Jacob Corsen, Cornelis Corsen, | 58 Maria Prall, |
| 8 Gerrit Croesen, Abraham Croesen, | 59 Catrina Berckelo, |
| 9 Joshua Mersereaux, | 60 Sara Ellen, |
| 10 Gerrit Kroesen, | 61 Arayaentie Ellen, |
| 11 Gerrit Post, Cor Krock, | 62 Elizabeth Baker, |
| 12 Pieter De Groot, | 63 Sara Post, |
| 13 Johannes De Groot, | 64 Belitie De Groot, |
| 14 Jan Van Pelt, and another illegible, | 65 Elizabeth De Groot, |
| 15 Joris Prall, | 66 Aeyea Spear, |
| 16 Thomas Barbank, | 67 Vacant, |
| 17 Jacob Van Pelt, | 68 Maria Mersereaux, |
| 18 Peter Martlinghe, | 69 Fransyntje Post and another erased, |
| 19 Cornelius Croesen, | 70 <i>Marigrita Simonse,</i> |
| 20 Egbert Hagabot, | 71 <i>Marritye Burbank,</i> |
| 21 Robert De Groot, | 72 <i>Neliet Vreelandt,</i> |
| 22 Hendrik Proll, and another erased, | 73 <i>Ainatie Martlinghe,</i> |
| 23 Johannes Simonson, | 74 <i>Elje Merri,</i> |
| The succeeding nine are vacant, | 75 <i>Gurtruyde Merrell,</i> |
| 24 Antonie Van Pelt, | 76 <i>Aaltje Corsen,</i> |
| 25 Jon Roll, Junr., | 77 <i>Cornelia Croesen,</i> |
| 26 Joseas Mersereux, Junr., | 78 <i>Gerrit Croesen,</i> |
| 27 Cornelius Ellen, | 79 <i>Simonse,</i> |
| 28 Vacant, | 80 Cornelia ———, |
| 29 Art Simonson or Simonse, | 81 De Nakomelingen van (the descendants of) Catharine Hoogelandt, |
| 30 Richard Merrell, | 82 Vacant, |
| 31 Jan Roll, | 83 Knellia ——— ricks, |
| 32 Cornelius ——— sen., | 84 Magritie Gerrode, |
| 33 Isaac Simonse, | 85 Jannetje Van Wogelom, |
| 34 Johanne Vanwagena, | 86 Maria Beekman, |
| 35 Wilhelmus Vreelandt, | 87 Fermie Van B——, |
| 36 Cornelius Corsen, | 88 Vacant, |
| 37 Christian Corsen, | 89 Fytie Mersereux, |
| 38 Otto Van Tuyl, | 90 Lena Van Wagena, |
| 39 Jacob Corsen, | 91 Maria Prall, |
| 40 Vacant, | 92 Annetie fountain, |
| 41 Nealtje Hagewout, | 93 Wintie Van Tuyl, |
| 42 Cornelia Corsen, | 94 Rebecca Staats. |
| 43 Aaltje Van Pelt, | |
| 44 Jan Veghte. | |

It will be observed that the numbers from 60 to 69, both inclusive, are duplicated; we have underscored the duplicated numbers. It will also be observed that according to the universal custom in the olden times, the sexes were separated in their seats.

Across the ends of 76, 77 and 78 are written the words "Stoelen voor den Predikant"—Chairs for the Preacher.

This was the second church edifice; it was built about 1714, partially destroyed by fire, by the British early in the Revolution as a rebel church, what was left standing, was subsequently blown down, in a heavy gale.

The name of Daniel Corsen does not appear among those of the pew-holders; but as he was generally the incumbent of some civil office, his seat was in No 1. or 2. He was county clerk at the time he made the diagram.

(1) Smith, in his "History of New York," says that the voyage in which Hudson discovered the great river which bears his name was made in 1608, under a commission from the king of England. The English, when they laid claim to the territory occupied by the Dutch, did so under pretence of a former grant made to the Virginia Company, and not in consequence of any discovery made by Hudson. The inquiry naturally suggests itself, if Hudson sailed under an English commission, how did he obtain the command of a Dutch ship? for it is not pretended that the Half Moon was anything else. Again, why, under such circumstances, did he name our Island after the States General of Holland? Evidently Smith looks only through English spectacles.

(2) Quoted by Drake in his "Book of the Indians of North America."

(3) Might makes right.

(4) The name of this child was Sarah; she lived to be the wife of two husbands, and the mother of twelve children. Dunlap, Vol. 1, p. 47, in a note, gives the names of her husbands and children.

(5) Some authorities say that the Director-General and Council purchased Staten Island from the Indians about 1626, several years before the date of the first patent.

(6). This was in February, 1648.

(7) A schepel was about three pecks.

(8) The late Hon. G. P. Disosway.

(9) In his negotiations Lovelace referred to the several previous sales, but the Indians replied that they had not been paid in full, and now demanded an additional 600 fathoms of wampum, but finally agreed to accept 400, together with a number of guns, axes, kettles and watch-coats. The Governor and Council came to an agreement with them on the 9th of April, 1670, by which, on receiving payment, they promised to abandon the Island. On the 1st day of May, they formally delivered up possession to Thomas Lovelace and Matthias Nicholls, who were deputed for the purpose. Yet, in a public document dated July 8th, 1672, Nathaniel Sylvester is represented as the owner of the Island. This Nicholls was at one time Secretary of the colony. There was a Sylvester family residing on the Island at an early date, and some

of the name were found here in 1754, when John Sylvester and Elizabeth his wife had a daughter born Nov. 1. Bap. Rec. St. Andrew's Church.

(10) The value of a guilder was forty cents.

(11) This spring was so called because it supplied the Hessians, who were encamped upon the neighboring heights during the Revolution with water.

(12) We find the name of Joseph Billop in the county records, once as being the lessee of 200 acres of land, and in 1711 as a Judge of the county. We have been unable to discover what relationship, if any, he bore to the colonel.

(13) Brodhead says that the date of his death was February, 1672; whereas the tablet in St. Mark's Church makes it August, 1682, a difference of about ten and a half years.

(14) On the 29th September, 1677, Gov. Andros executed a patent to Garret Croosen (Cruser) for 160 acres of land on the north side of Staten Island, an abstract of which will be found in App. M, which is bounded on the west by "a small runn of water." It is difficult, if not impossible, at this day to trace the boundaries of some of the old patents; but we assume that the "runn of water" mentioned in the patent is the stream issuing out of the "boiling spring" on the Bement estate, as that spring was formerly called the "Cruser spring," and in conveyances of even recent date the "runn" is called the "Cruser Spring brook." The land conveyed was 117 rods in breadth, probably at right angles with the sides, and not following the sinuosities of the shore of the Kills, which, being nearly 2,000 feet, would reach nearly or quite to the Pelton estate. This estate once belonged to one of the Cruser family, but probably it was a subsequent purchase. By the same patent it is evident that "Colon" Lovelace's Plantacon," laid west of the Cruser grant, and must have been conveyed to him before the date of that grant. The Palmer patent begins at a cove on "Kill Van Cull," on the east bounds of the lands of Garret Cruser; probably the word *east* is a clerical error, and should have been *west*, but even on that supposition the boundaries described in the latter patent would embrace Lovelace's property. If we assume "the cove" to be that next west of and adjoining the Pelton estate, the difficulty would be increased, as the boundaries would embrace the properties both of Lovelace and Cruser. As we said before, insuperable difficulties meet us in every attempt to locate these boundaries. The natural outlet of

the Cruser Spring Brook was at or near the place where the surplus water from the works of the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment now enters the Kills. The pond of this Establishment is an artificial structure, made nearly a century ago for the use of a mill which stood on the "Factory Dock." The main stream which supplies this pond is also an artificial canal; the natural outlet of the water which now supplies this pond was through Bodine's pond into the Kills. In Governor Dongan's days, these waters supplied a pond in the rear of the reservoir of the Gas Company on the south side of Post Avenue, for the use of his mill, which we have elsewhere alluded to as the mill, in the cellar of which cannon were said to have been concealed.

(15) Silver Lake.

(16) Toad Hill.

(17) Between Graniteville and New Springville.

(18) Born Thomas Farmar; he was the father of Col. Billop, of the Revolution.

(19) This description of the severity of that winter was given to the writer by an old man who was born in 1748, and died in 1837. He had frequently heard his father speak of it. His description applied to Long Island near the Narrows, where the family resided, but was just as applicable to Staten Island.

(20) So called because the sign of the tavern at the ferry had the figure of a comet painted upon it.

(21) Thomas Arrowsmith; the name of this man occurs in several places in the county records, as having bought and sold land. In the records of St. Andrew's Church, the baptism of his daughter Mary, May 26, 1754, is entered, and the birth of his son Henry on the 30th November, 1758, which must have occurred while the father was absent with the army. He was a man of some importance in the county. The family is no longer found here.

(22) The order of the Garter, which outvies all similar institutions in the world, was founded by Edward III, April 23d, 1349-'50; the garter is of blue velvet, bordered with gold, with the inscription in the old French, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

(23) A quaint old historian says that during this action Sir Peter

met with a serious loss in having a very important and indispensable part of his silk breeches carried away by a cannon ball, which passed in his rear.

(24) Gen. Howe to Lord George Germain :

"STATEN ISLAND, July 7, 8, '76.

The Halifax fleet arrived June 29 at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four days sooner. I met with Gov. Tryon on board ship at the Hook, and many gentlemen, fast friends to Government, attending him, from whom I had the fullest information of the state of the Rebels, who are numerous and advantageously posted with strong intrenchments, both upon L. I. and at N. Y., with more than 100 pieces of cannon for the defense of the town towards the sea, and to obstruct the passage of the fleet up the North River, besides a considerable field train of artillery. We passed the Narrows with three ships of war and the first division of transports ; landed the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, as the ships came up, on the Island, to the great joy of a most loyal people, long suffering on that account under the oppression of the Rebels stationed among them, who precipitately fled on the approach of the shipping. The remainder of the troops landed next day and night, and are now distributed in cantonments, where they have the best refreshments. I propose waiting here for the English fleet, or for the arrival of Lt. Gov. Clinton, in readiness to proceed, unless by some unexpected change of circumstances it should in the meantime be found expedient to act with the present force."

The oppression of the "loyal people" by the rebels stationed among them, alluded to in the above letter, existed only in the writer's imagination. There were no rebel forces stationed here ; the British took possession too early. There were several "rebels" escaped from the Island when the British arrived, but it was only those who had so freely expressed their opinions, that they considered their personal safety endangered by remaining.

(25) A British official account of the battle says : " On the 25th Lt. Gen. De Heister, with two brigades of Hessians from Staten Island, joined the army, leaving one brigade of his troops, a detachment of the 14th Regiment from Virginia, some convalescents and recruits, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, for the security of the Island.

(26) This account was received from the late venerable Mr. Joseph Bedell, who, though a boy, was one of the prisoners taken by the Americans. Mr. B. was born Oct. 24, 1768—consequently he was

about fourteen years old when the skirmish took place. He fixed the day of the month, Aug. 8, by the fact of the extraordinary heat of the day. Two British soldiers, in pursuit of the Americans, utterly overcome, lay down under two large trees which then stood in front of the premises now occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Garrison, at Fresh Kill, and died there.

(27) The above brief account differs slightly from that in Col. Simcoe's Journal, which evidently is so prejudiced as to be utterly unreliable.

(28) Bedell and Micheau kept a store at Fresh Kill.

(29) The man who was instrumental in saving the life of Simcoe, by restraining the boy who was about to stab him, was named Marrener. He was a very active partisan, and was peculiarly obnoxious to the British. He was subsequently taken prisoner, and Clinton declined to accede to his exchange until Simcoe informed him that he owed his life to this man's intervention; the only trait of humanity recorded of Simcoe while in America.

(30) There was a Gen. Skinner in the tory department of the British army; he is said to have come from Amboy.

(31) Robin's Reef was so called because of the great number of seals which frequented it; *robyn* being the Dutch word for seal.

(32) At this time he lived on the present poor-house farm.

(33) In the baptismal record of St. Andrew's Church, is the following entry:

"Christopher Voke, son of John Voke, Capt. and mary his wife, was baptised June 2d, 1783."

(34) See Alston, App. L.

(35) The house he lived in stands on the westerly side of the Amboy road, a few rods from the Black Horse Corner, and is occupied by his son-in-law, Mr. Cornelius Egbert.

(36) This Paul Micheau was probably the first of the name in the county; he was born in 1700, and died Aug. 6th, 1751, while a member of the Colonial Assembly. His son Paul, and grandson Paul J., were both prominent men in the county. He resided in Westfield, and, as was customary in those days, was buried on his own land.

His grave-stone, with two or three others, still stands in the middle of a large field west of the residence of Isaac K. Jessup, Esq.

(87) He was not permitted to take his seat, on account of his undisguised sympathy with the British.

(88) His commission as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., was dated Feb. 22d, 1798, and is still in existence.

(89) Died before the expiration of his term, and Joseph Egbert appointed to fill the vacancy.

(40) Since 1847 the duties of the Surrogate have been performed by the County Judge.

(41) There are numerous receipts of this kind still in existence in all parts of the county.

(42) In 1790, as we have seen, there were only 1593 males in the county; in 1776 there were less, probably not much over 1200. Allowing half of these to be boys, and a proportion of men too old to bear arms, there were not many left to be enrolled in the four companies of militia. As Jacobson reported this enrollment to the Provincial Congress, which was a patriotic body, as was not the Provincial Assembly, there were not many left to be regarded as tories. These four companies, however, were never mustered into the service of the country, for in about three months after the date of Jacobson's report, the British had possession of the Island—consequently they would not have been suffered to leave their homes, to enter the service of their country.

(43) The precise date of the removal of the county seat from Stony Brook to Richmond cannot now be ascertained. There is a record of a court held in the court-house, at Stony Brook on the 5th day of September, in the second year of the reign of George II—1728. On the 6th day of March, 1729, a court was held in the court-house at Richmond town; the removal, therefore, was made between September 5th, 1728, and March 6th, 1729. We have noted elsewhere that a stone prison had been built at Cuckol's town, and it was probably found inconvenient to have the court-house and prison in different places, some two miles apart, and therefore the removal was effected.

The hamlet, now the village of Richmond, was usually called Cockles-town, but in the old records we find the name written "*Corkold's town*" and "*Cerkolds town*;" in the court records for 1711 it is written "*Cuckols town*."

(44) It is probably owing to ignorance of the ancient name of the hill, that an attempt has not long ago been made to resuscitate it, in more euphonic form, as Monte Ferro, for instance, and thus obliterate the present disagreeable appellation of this beautiful locality.

(45) In the early histories of the colony, allusion is sometimes made to the "Watering Place" on Staten Island, where outward-bound vessels usually took in water. This was near the present Tompkinsville landing. The brook which supplied the water still runs, though greatly diminished. There were also several springs along the eastern shore, some of which were very copious, and are still in existence, though many of them have been choked by modern improvements.

(46) Old town as distinguished from Nieuw Dorp, or the present New Dorp.

(47) Copy of a letter from the late Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., of New York, to the Rev. James Brownlee, D.D., of Staten Island.

(48) March 6th, 1696, James Hanson Dye and James Felcheth executed a lease of a lot of land on the Fresh Kill Road to the Dutch congregation for a term of fifty years. The dimensions were "87 foot on the east side, along the King's road, 81 foot on the south side, 68 foot on the west side, and 60 foot on the north side."

(49) We append the following additional and interesting facts in the history of this clergyman. After his settlement on Staten Island, he married Anna the daughter of Johannes Staats, and became the father of the following children, all of whom were born and baptized here, as the following extract from the old Dutch church records shows.

Maria Catharine, baptized March 6, 1720.

Anna, " July 23, 1721.

Cornelius, " March 3, 1723.

Staats, " March 21, 1725.

Jacoba, " December 22, 1728.

Zeger, " October 7, 1733.

In the county clerk's office there is recorded a deed from John Staats to his son-in-law, Cornelius Van Santvoord, dated 1734, and recorded 1743, for a parcel of land on the North Side. This deed was recorded three years after he left the Island. The land conveyed by it is now a part of the Pelton property, and the old house still standing is the identical one built and occupied by the Dominie. Prof. Pearson, in his "Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady," says that the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord was the fifth minister of the church at

that place. He came from Leyden, where he had a sister living at the time of his death in 1752, who had married Zeger Hasebrook. He preached his last sermon Dec. 21, 1751, from Luke ii: 10—14. On the succeeding New Year's day he ascended the pulpit, but was too weak to preach, and concluded his last public service by prayer and the customary New Year's benediction. He died Jan. 6, 1752, aged 55 years, and was buried under the church. His wife died soon after his removal to Schenectady, and on the 19th of February, 1748, he married Elizabeth Toll. She died before the date of his will, which was March 6, 1747, leaving no issue. His eldest daughter Maria Catharine married John E. Wendell, a lawyer of Albany, July 16, 1741. His eldest son Cornelius settled in Albany in 1747, and married Ariantje Bradt on the last day of the year 1747; he lived on the site of the present Delevan House. His brother Staats, who was a gunsmith, married Willempie Bradt, a sister of his brother's wife on the same day. His son Zeger settled at Schenectady, and married Catalyntje, daughter of Elias Post, April 18, 1756; he died on the anniversary of his wedding 1818. His daughter Jacoba married Peter Truex of Schenectady, Feb. 26, 1749. Prof. Pearson says all his children were born on Staten Island, and mentions another daughter, Geertje (Gertrude), who married Ryk Van der Bilt on the Raritan, but her name is not found in the baptismal record above mentioned.

(50) For most of these historical facts, the writer is indebted to the "Address delivered in the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, by Rev. James Brownlee, D.D., on the fortieth anniversary of his settlement, August 22, 1875," by the kind permission of the author.

(51) Ellis Duxbury, or Elias Dukesberry—for the name is found written both ways—was by birth an Englishman, and came to Staten Island at an early date. He was Judge of the county nineteen years, and several times member of the Colonial Assembly. His will, bequeathing the property alluded to in the text was dated May 5, 1718, and proved October 22 of the same year. The property was a plantation of two hundred acres, situated on the northeast extremity of the Island, and consequently the point of land at New Brighton was, until a recent date, generally known as "Duxbury's Point," and sometimes "The Glebe." It was bequeathed to the Minister, Church-wardens and Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, for the only use and maintenance of the minister and incumbent. The property still owned by the church at Tompkinsville and its vicinity is a part of this bequest. Being a devise to a religious incorporation, it was void by law, but as the title of the church was never disputed, and as the State by several acts in-

cidentally recognized its validity, to say nothing of a possession of more than a century and a half, the title has long ago become unimpeachable.

(52) In the old record is the following entry :

" Mr. field came hear whitsunday the 1st May & administered the sacrent, 1780."

In justice to the clergymen of this church, it is proper to remark that the records from which we quote here and elsewhere, were kept, not by them, but by the clerks of the church, some of whom evidently had not been familiar with a school-house in their youth.

(53) Several authorities which have been consulted, and among them Dr. Henshaw's biography of Bishop Moore, unite in fixing the date of this settlement in 1789. The authority for the date in the text is an entry in the old book of records of the church in his own handwriting, and is as follows :

" Register of Marriages since my settlement in the Parish of Saint Andrew's, October 1, 1788."

His first marriage bears date Oct., 1788, and is that of Richard Lake and — Simonson. In the same book is also the following entry :

" October 5, 1788, the Reverend Richard Moor Began Devine Serves at the Church of Saint Andrews."

His first baptism bears the same date ; it was that of Catharine, daughter of John Poillon.

(54) The history of Calvary Presbyterian Church was furnished by Rev. J. M. Greene.

(55) Jacobus Vanderbilt—this is evidently an error—Jacobus is James, and in the whole Vanderbilt genealogy there is not a single James ; the name should undoubtedly be written Jacob. This is further evident from the fact that Jacob Vanderbilt, born in 1692 and died in 1759, according to the family record, and 1760 according to the church account, was the first of the name on Staten Island, and that his wife's name was Elenor or Neiltje, both names being the same, the one English, the other Dutch. He was at one time an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church on Staten Island.

Elizabeth Inyard was the widow of Matthias, and sister of Capt. Nicholas Garrison, whose biography is given elsewhere.

(56) He is said to have been the inventor of centre-boards in sailing vessels.

(57) This church, at the corner of the old Clove and Richmond Road, has for many years been totally abandoned by the Baptists. It gradually fell into ruin, and was finally demolished early in the present year, 1877.

(58) This church stood on the ground now occupied by the small Baptist Cemetery, nearly opposite the District School House, and was demolished after the organization of the North Baptist Church.

(59) Francis Asbury was born 1746, and came to America in 1771. He was ordained bishop by Dr. Coke in 1784, and was the senior bishop of the Methodist Church in the United States. He traveled annually through the country, preaching and ordaining preachers. He died suddenly at Spotsylvania, Va., in 1816, aged 70 years.

(60) The following is a copy of the inscription on the tomb-stone of Mr. Cole, in the burying-ground of Woodrow Church.

Sacred to the Memory of Rev. William Cole, born Sept. 22d, 1769 ; joined M. E. Church Oct. 26, 1788 ; Born of the Spirit May 5, 1789 ; received license to preach the Gospel May 6, 1792 ; ordained deacon Oct. 1, 1797 ; ordained elder June 2, 1822 ; departed this life April 14, 1843, aged 73 years, 6 months, 23 days.

(61) There is the following note attached to his name :

"£8 if he keeps that land now in dispute, or £4 if he loses it.

(62) There is a small chapel at Kreischerville under the care of the Woodrow Church.

(63) U. A. C. Unaltered Augsburgian Confession. This Confession was drawn up at Augsburg by Melancthon, and by him and Luther presented to the Emperor Charles in 1530.

(64) This Paul Micheau died 1751. In the middle of a large field, in the town of Westfield, near the residence of Isaac K. Jessup, Esq., is a small cluster of grave-stones, among which is that denoting the place of the interment of this Paul Micheau.

(65) There is an entry in an old Court record of 1726, wherein Francis Bodin (written Buddin in another place) was charged with some offence against the king, and "comes into Court, and rather than

contend with the king confesses judgment and submits to a fine," which is only another way of pleading guilty.

(66) The following is a copy of the inscription upon the tomb-stones of Col. Nicklos Britten and his wife :

"Here lyes y^e Body of Col. Nicklos Britten, aged 61 years, Deceased Jan. 12, 1740.

Here lies a man of tender hart
Unto the poor in every part
He never sent the poor away
Which well is nown unto this Day."

"Here Lyes y^e Body of Frances, wife of Col. Nicholas Britton, aged 66 years, Deceased May y^e 7, 1748.

This Woman who is buried here
This county has nown for many a year
A loving mistress, a faithful wife
A Tender mother all her Life."

These stones are still standing in the Moravian Cemetery, and are evidence that there was a burial-ground there long before the Moravians obtained possession of the property.

(67) This sword, which is at present in the possession of H. J. Corssen, Esq., of New Springville, was an heir-loom in the family ; the silk sash, however, has disappeared.

(68) This Cornelius Egbert, still living (July, 1876), married the daughter of Bornt Lake, who was murdered by Christian Smith, and occupies the same house Lake occupied at the time of his death. His brother William married another daughter of Lake.

(69) Matthias Enyard, with his mother Elizabeth Garrison—she being then a widow—were among the first members of the Moravian Church on the Island. See the history of that church. He had a son Matthias, who married Sarah Decker, and had the following sons, Reuben, Elias, Nicholas, John and Matthias. The names of David and Benjamin Enyard appear in the court records in 1770, but we have not met with them elsewhere.

(70) Edmund Andros, Knt. Lieut. and Governor-General, under his Royal Highness James, Duke of York and Albany, etc., of New York and dependencies in America, granted to Abraham Lakeman eighty acres of land on the northwest side of Staten Island at an annual rent of one bushel of wheat.

